

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

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### BIRTH.

On the 2nd January, at Shameen, Canton, the wife of WILLIAM PESTALOZZI, of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 29th December, 1894, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, STEWARD MUNN McLEISH, to NELLIE MACTAVISH.

### DEATH.

At No. 8, Kwangse Terrace, Shanghai, on the 3rd January, CHARLOTTE, the beloved wife of Peter William MACKINTOSH.

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

There have been no arrivals of mails during the past week.

The rates of subscription to the *Hongkong Weekly Press* are \$12 yearly, \$7 half-yearly, and \$4 quarterly, payable in advance; the credit rates are \$13.50, \$8, and \$4.50 respectively. Postage \$2 per annum additional.

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Cape Cami light was exhibited for the first time on the 1st instant.

The Crown Prince of Siam died on the 4th inst. after a long illness.

Hanoi has been holding an agricultural show. There were 34 entries by Europeans and 216 by natives.

Mr. Hart, Reuter's agent who was taken prisoner at Port Arthur, arrived at Shanghai a few days ago.

Reports have for some time been in circulation to the effect that the business of the Straits Insurance Co., Limited, was to be purchased by a home Company, and there has been a large rise in the value of shares in consequence. It appears, however, that the directors are opposed to the winding up of the Company and intend to resist any attempt that may be made in that direction.

The Mikado has conferred the order of the Chrysanthemum on the Emperor William of Germany in recognition of the services rendered by German officers in teaching the Japanese military science.

The Japanese Government has instructed its Ambassador at the Hague to ask the Netherlands Government to put Japanese in Netherlands India on the same legal footing as Europeans there.

At Shanghai, on the 29th ult. eight houses in Tsunming Road, the property of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Sons, were burnt down, and on the 1st inst. ten houses in Tiendong Road, the property of Messrs. Reiss & Co., were destroyed.

A Reuter's telegram states that operations to the south of Moukden are suspended. Uncertainty still prevails as to the destination of the Japanese Third Army Corps; it is considered most probable that it is intended to co-operate with the First and Second Armies in the North, but the possibility of a descent on Formosa or Canton has also been mentioned. Liu Kwan-yi has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army. Newchwang still remains in the hands of the Chinese.

Japan has lost a distinguished lacquer worker, says the *Advertiser*. Mr. Saito Masakichi, the noted lacquer worker of Tokyo, who had been ill for some time, died on Dec. 23rd. The deceased had exceptional skill in designing lacquer ware. His works have never failed to obtain gold or silver medals at international exhibitions held in Europe and America. He was appointed a judge at all domestic exhibitions that have been held. He contributed works valued at several thousand yen to the recent Chicago World's Fair, and visited Chicago as a member of the Committee for Exhibits from Tokyo.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says:—The Reuter's telegram, printed to-day with the other telegrams, referring to the failure of a loan called the "Sir William Armstrong's loan," is simply a libel on the well-known firm of Lord Armstrong. They have not been concerned in raising any loan and therefore could not have "failed" in raising one. An attempt has been made in London by an unknown "Armstrong," in connection with Chinese and others there and here, to raise a loan, which has ignominiously failed as it deserved to do, proposed as it was by irresponsible and unknown parties. We cannot understand how Reuter's London people could have allowed such a telegram to leave their office.

A Peking telegram, dated 30th December, to the *N. C. Daily News*, states that An Wei-chün, a well-known Censor and the terror of the highest mandarins of the Empire on account of his scathing memorials on their alleged misconduct, has at last fallen a victim to his boldness. An Imperial Edict has been issued cashiering and banishing him to penal servitude on the military post roads beyond the Great Wall, for denouncing in a secret memorial H.I.M. the Empress-Dowager for her obstructiveness in interfering with the Emperor's intentions in the affairs of the Empire. The Decree says that "Such utter disrespect and slanderous language against her Imperial Majesty cannot be lightly forgiven, hence the punishment of the audacious Censor, An Wei-chün, must be signal and condign, in order that others may be prevented from following his unwarranted example." This is the Censor who denounced the brothers Li and Liu Kun-yi for favouritism and nepotism.

The *Jiji* says that the experience gained in this war indicates that the best plan to pursue with the Chinese is to fight them at close quarters. At 800 metres they stand their ground and shoot resolutely. At 400 metres they begin to run away. At 30 metres they throw down their arms and cry for mercy.

Mr. Jno. A. Sullivan, stock and share broker of Shanghai, has issued a table showing the differences between values of local stocks on the 29th December, 1893, and 2nd December, 1894. The appreciation amounts to Tls. 3,741,353 and the depreciation to Tls. 981,657. The net gain by appreciation of values is therefore Tls. 2,759,696. In 1892 the loss by shrinkage was Tls. 11,144,274, and in 1893 Tls. 2,836,628. Of the appreciation in 1894 Tls. 1,24,000 is due to the rise in the shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Sullivan's list includes several Shanghai stocks not usually dealt in on the Hongkong market and omits several of our local stocks, so that a similar calculation based on the list of the Hongkong Stockbrokers' Association would show some variation, the net gain in the case of Hongkong probably being smaller than at Shanghai.

A horrible murder was lately committed, we learn from the *North Borneo Herald*, near the Segama River, in which the victims were seven Chinese fishermen, who had been doing a good trade in fishing and drying the fish for export to China. It appears that some time about the beginning of September a fishing junk containing nine Chinamen arrived off the Segama from Sandakan and were visited by six outrigger boats, in each of which were three or four natives, who asked for some tobacco. Half a pound was given to them, but they demanded more, and on being told that they would get no more, they jumped on board and murdered seven of the Chinese, two others escaping, although wounded, by getting below among the dried fish. The pirates set fire to the junk and left her, after taking away any little valuables they could find, and after destroying the sails, masts, and cordage. The junk drifted for four days, when they sighted another junk, the crew of which helped them and brought them to Sandakan.

The Chefoo correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 27th ult., says:—During the last fortnight events have moved apace, and our little community is now well organised for defence. A largely attended meeting was held at the Club, with the British Consul in the chair, and its resolutions resulted in a force of some 32 men and boys assembling next day in Messrs. Fergusson's coal shed to be drilled, one section by Lieut. Bouchier, R.N., the other, mainly Germans, by Dr. Lentz. It was a somewhat motley crowd, armed in the most heterogeneous fashion with Martini-Henry's, Sniders, Tower rifles, Winchester repeaters, shot guns, revolvers, etc.; but our instructors have been indefatigable, and we begin already to have quite a martial appearance. The Commissioner and one of his staff shouldered their rifles in our ranks on the first occasion, to demonstrate the solidarity of the Customs with the rest of the community in the matter of self-defence; and should occasion arise, the Commissioner with his assiduously drilled staff of some fifteen men will doubtless constitute the steel head of our spear. On the 18th of December the marines and blue-jackets of H.M.S. *Porpoise* were landed and drilled on the beach, a proceeding as salutary for the men themselves, long cramped up in a small ship, as comforting to us and our native neighbours.



## THE EMPEROR AND THE THREAT- ENED OCCUPATION OF PEKING—FLIGHT OR SUICIDE.

The Imperial Edict the substance of which has been published by our Shanghai morning contemporary, said to be a reply to a memorial by certain officials suggesting the removal of the capital of China westward, is certainly a remarkable document. There is something pathetic about the whole circumstances. The young EMPEROR, a pale and melancholy youth, brought up in the strict seclusion of the Court, without any knowledge of the world save the very limited glimpses of it obtainable from the few books at his disposal, always taught to regard himself as the divinely appointed ruler of the greatest country and people in Asia, the Son of Heaven, Lord of the Dragon Throne, and other high-sounding titles, is suddenly and cruelly disillusioned by the stern logic of facts. After systematic attempts to blind him by mendacious reports of Chinese victories, the naked truth at length reaches his ears, and he finds that the despised *Wojen* have triumphed in every step of the campaign, both by land and sea, that the Chinese troops have been defeated and dispersed, and that the enemy are now advancing towards his capital. It is interesting to note that His Majesty had in his mind the wish and intention to introduce reforms. "When We first took charge of the affairs of the empire," he says, "it was Our intention to introduce many reforms." But he seems to see that the opportunity for doing so has gone by. Alluding to the present war, he plaintively remarks:—"Suddenly and unexpectedly the Japanese have broken the peace, taken away our Korean dependency, and taken possession of the borders of our empire. We have sent our generals with their armies to punish the Japanese and drive them away, but we never intended to disturb the peace of the Japanese empire. This our ancestors and foreign nations all know. Little did we expect that the generals were incompetent and the soldiers insubordinate, so that the Japanese gained victory after victory and place after place, till our ancestors in their very graves are disturbed. This is because We are unworthy and have employed unfit men." The young Emperor has here put his finger on the immediate cause of all the national disasters, but probably even yet he is unable to perceive that the system of government is primarily responsible for the appointment of the men who by their corruption and incompetence have betrayed the Empire. The Emperor KWANG SU has to bear the consequences, but he is really the victim of circumstances, not the person on whom the blame should rightfully fall. But he passively accepts the position, and with true Oriental apathy and fatalism resigns himself to perish at the post of duty, which he conceives to be to guard the sacred altars. If, says he, the worst should come and the Japanese get possession of the sacred altars, then "there remains nothing for Us but to perish with them. When that time comes may you reverently escort the Empress-Dowager westward and elect a worthy

man to be Emperor and to look after the sacred altars of Our ancestors and wipe off this disgrace."

This sounds well and is undoubtedly high-minded and unselfish, but we should have more hope for China and for the EMPEROR if instead of this meek if not unheroic self-renunciation, he had turned indignantly upon his advisers and upon those who have had the conduct of the war and summarily degraded and dismissed them from office and power. Unfortunately it is too evident that His Majesty is not made of sufficiently stern material to thus take the reins into his hands, and shake himself free from Court guidance and control. He is what his education and training have made him—weak and helpless. The enervating influences of the harem have rendered him a mere puppet, in spite of aspirations for a larger existence. He is to be pitied rather than blamed; but none the less it is clear that not through the Emperor's instrumentality will China work out her political salvation. The Empire is even now tottering, and unless supported by the Western Powers it must surely fall. The elements of revolution exist within. The officials pull all ways, as their present interest may dictate. Each province is for itself and not for the Empire. The Central Government, comparatively strong in time of peace, is now shaken like a reed, and receives no effective support from the provincial administrations. The Nanyang Squadron, so often summoned north to the support of the Peiyang Squadron, has steadily declined to leave the Yangtze. The appeal for funds has been very lamely responded to. The province of Kwangtung, which might readily find five times the sum, has not yet subscribed the five million taels asked for, in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the provincial officials to beg up subscriptions. The Viceroys are more bent on consolidating their own power than on assisting the Imperial Government. LI HANCHANG has just raised two thousand troops in his native province, Anhwei, for service in Whampoa and Canton, and has despatched a thousand Cantonese troops north. The object of this piece of generosity seems more likely to be the security of his own person than a patriotic desire to help to resist the invasion of Manchuria. The EMPEROR has at the present moment scarcely a soul on whom he can lean. Prince KUNG no doubt possesses the will, but he has not the power to do more than issue commands that may or may not be obeyed. LI HUNGCHANG, the erstwhile potent Viceroy of Chihli, now so fallen that few to-day will do him reverence, is utterly discredited, the corrupt tools with whom he worked having proved faithless and untrustworthy. He is probably retained in his position only because he cannot be superseded altogether without still further hampering the Executive. Meantime the one hope for China is the conclusion of terms of peace before the Japanese reach Peking. Will the newly appointed Envoys succeed in the task set them? We doubt it. The Japanese armies are steadily if slowly pressing on, and there is little in the speech of the MIKADO at the opening of the Diet to indicate any strong likelihood of an early settlement, while the Japanese Press are urging a more vigorous prosecution of the war, with the evident hope and intention that Peking is the goal to which the Japanese troops are bound. And if that be the case, and if the Emperor KWANG SU remain obstinately determined to die at his post rather than seek safety in flight, is not a catastrophe inevitable? Is there any hope for China within her own bounds? And, if not, how are foreign interests to be safeguarded? Are the Treaty Powers prepared to under-

take temporary administration of this vast Empire to prevent it falling a prey to disorder as it is now a prey to corruption?

## WILL THE JAPANESE ATTACK CANTON?

The destination of the Third Japanese Army Corps, preparations for the despatch of which from Hiroshima have for some time past been in progress, still remains a secret. It was expected that the Corps would be ready to leave a fortnight ago, but no news of its departure has as yet come to hand. The question of its probable destination is discussed by the *Kobe Chronicle*, two theories being put forward, one that the additional army is intended for Formosa, and the other that it will land in the neighbourhood of Shan-hai-kwan, and, after engaging the forces now assembled at that point, will co-operate with the First and Second Armies on the march to Peking. Our contemporary favours the second theory, but is of opinion that previous to the reinforcement of the armies now in the field, the Third Army Corps will undertake the capture of Wei-hai-wei. In discussing the probability of Formosa being the objective, the *Chronicle* says:—"It seems from the first to have been the belief of the Chinese that a descent on Formosa was intended, and in consequence the authorities have for some time been engaged in reinforcing the defending force. On the other hand it is argued that it would be superfluous for Japan to send an army to conquer Formosa, as if successful she could include the cession of the island in the indemnity without going to the trouble of first sending an army down to forcibly occupy it, and at a time when much better use can be made of her troops. It may be pointed out, however, that Japan may consider that she will have more chance of being allowed by the Powers to hold Formosa if forcible possession is taken during war time than if she asks for the cession of the island as part of the indemnity to be paid by China. Nevertheless, we are inclined to believe that though a descent on Formosa is ultimately contemplated, Japan could scarcely risk at the present time the dispatch of a large army south, where it would not be immediately available to reinforce the armies now engaged on the mainland." Probably our contemporary is correct, but at the same time it would not be a very great surprise if events should turn out otherwise. It is possible that in view of the difficulty of operating in the North during the winter a diversion in the South may really be intended, the advance on Peking being delayed until a time of the year when the troops would suffer less from the extreme cold than during the next two or three months. The *Chronicle* tells us that the plan of campaign adopted is not that of a rapid march to the capital, but the occupation of the whole country from the Yalu to the Peiho and from the coast to Peking. In the meantime, however, peace negotiations are on the point of being opened, and Japan might think it would be good policy, as a means of rendering China more amenable to the Japanese demands, to make a brilliant dash at the South, instead of expending all her force on the slow operations in the North. If that should be the view taken it is possible that Canton rather than Formosa might be the point of attack, for the fall of Canton would be felt as a heavy blow by the Peking Government and would increase their desire to make peace on any terms. The Japanese, moreover, will want to hold Chinese territory for a time as a guarantee for the execution



of the terms of the treaty, and a great trading city like Canton, with its customs revenue, might be considered valuable for that purpose as an addition to the territory already occupied in Manchuria. The probability of a Japanese descent on Canton has been discussed in well informed circles and it is considered that it would be an easy matter for an army to land in the neighbourhood of Swatow and march overland. An attack by way of the Pearl River is considered improbable, not so much on account of the difficulty of passing the forts as on account of the awkward questions that might arise with England were a blockade established and trade between Canton and Hongkong interrupted.

#### THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION AND THE POLICY OF THE UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

It has been stated that when Dr. BROWN, a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, who is about to visit Japan, passes through Hongkong he is to try to consult with the members of the Legislative Council here as to whether they can join with the Straits members of Council in a common policy against the military contribution. No doubt the Hongkong unofficials would be glad to join in any common policy founded on a rational basis, but they are not likely to join in a policy of resignation, at the present juncture at all events. Mr. BOGAARDT, one of the Singapore unofficial members, whose term has just expired, has declined to allow himself to be renominated, although it would have been his intention to accept renomination had it not been for this military contribution question; but even in the Straits, which colony has perhaps been somewhat more unfairly treated than Hongkong, opinions seem to be divided as to the expediency of resignation. In this connection some very sensible remarks were made in the course of a recent interview with a *Straits Times* representative by the Hon. A. HUTTENBACH, another of the Singapore members. The reasonableness of the principle that all parts of the empire should contribute according to their means to Imperial defence is now practically admitted everywhere and is certainly strongly held in Great Britain by such of the members of both the great political parties as have given any attention to the subject. The question turns, therefore, simply on the principle on which the amount to be contributed by each colony should be determined. The position taken up by the Imperial Government is that each colony should pay the full cost of its garrison if it is able, or so much of the cost as the revenue will allow of, provided the constitution of the colony admits of the vote being forced through by an official majority, but colonies where there is an unofficial majority have been allowed to escape altogether. Clearly this is an irrational and indefensible principle. In some places garrisons are maintained largely in excess of local requirements, and to ask the inhabitants for the full cost is as unjust as it would be to ask a garrison town in England to pay for its garrison and exempt other towns where no troops are maintained. The cost of the Imperial forces should be an Imperial burden borne in some equitable proportion by the ratepayers throughout the Empire. On this point Mr. HUTTENBACH says:—"It was only on October 20th that we adopted what you can call a policy, and decided upon a principle for the settlement of the difficulty. That principle was the principle of percentage. Well, if it is admitted at home, if we have to pay in the future only a per-

centage of so much on our revenue as a military contribution, clearly either we have paid too much or too little during all the years since the increase was first made." The interviewer said—"You would strike a balance, as it were, and either draw or receive a cheque for the difference, whichever side it might be upon?" "Yes," replied Mr. HUTTENBACH; "we only, as I said, took up this principle on October 20th, and we scarcely yet know how it works. The Secretary of State even did not have it before him when he penned that objectionable despatch, and it has not yet been placed before him in a proper manner. Surely we cannot say we have exhausted our resources when we have not even represented to the Secretary of State what we want?" Here we have something like a rational basis on which to continue the agitation, and the point made by Mr. HUTTENBACH is well worthy the consideration of the Hongkong unofficials. It has been suggested that a tax on shipping would be the fairest means of raising the colonial contributions to Imperial defence, as then each colony would pay in proportion to its trade, but that course is open to strong objection as being calculated to divert shipping from British ports. To make a vessel running from England to Hongkong pay an Imperial contribution at each way port she entered would not only be inexpedient, but unjust, because it would be throwing on the carrier a burden that ought to be equally shared by the merchant, the tradesman, the planter, the professional man, and the population generally. The principle of paying a percentage on the revenue of each colony seems a more equitable one. For the unofficial members of Council to say to the home Government, "We admit the principle of paying a military contribution but object to the amount you ask," without themselves enunciating some principle for the determination of the amount, seems unreasonable, and resignation based on such a ground as that would be ineffective. As Mr. HUTTENBACH says, "Resignation means putting all our eggs into one basket, all our throw on one card. If we lost we should simply have had the question settled once and for all, and have given up our chance of doing good work in other perhaps equally important directions. We must have unofficial representation; it is most necessary that the Government should have our advice, and, in a very short time, the community, having forgotten or accepted the inevitable as regards the contribution, would demand that they should be represented again on the Council, that their interests might be safeguarded."

#### THE SANITARY BOARD AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSANITARY DWELLINGS ACT.

The Sanitary Board at its meeting on Thursday appointed a committee to draw up by-laws under the Insanitary Dwellings Ordinance. The task before the committee is an important and delicate one. The Ordinance authorises the Board to make by-laws (i.) for prescribing the material and the nature and thickness thereof to be used for covering over the ground surface of all buildings and their curtilages; (ii.) for fixing the number of persons who may occupy a domestic building; (iii.) for prescribing the material to be used for enclosing the space to be left above any partitions; (iv.) for the periodical entry and inspection of buildings; (v.) for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in domestic buildings; and for the removal of refuse; (vi.) for prescribing the conditions under which basements any side

of which abuts on the earth may be used; (vii.) for the prevention as far as possible or mitigation of any epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease. The Ordinance provides that domestic buildings shall not be occupied unless the ground surface be covered with a layer of impermeable material to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board, and it is left to the Board to prescribe by its by-laws the nature and thickness of the material to be used. Some discussion may be expected on this point. Nine inches of concrete has been mentioned as the probable requirement, but some persons will probably be of opinion that a smaller thickness would be sufficient. The cost to landlords of putting in these impermeable floors will of course be considerable, but the improvement is expected to have a very material effect in raising the standard of public health. It will be the duty of the Board in drafting the by-laws on this subject to make the requirements as stringent as the circumstances may seem to require while at the same time avoiding throwing unnecessary expense on the owners of property. As to fixing the number of persons who may occupy a domestic building, it is provided by the Ordinance that the minimum space for each adult is to be 30 square feet of floor space and 400 cubic feet of air space. What the Board is required to regulate by its by-laws is the number of persons that may occupy any particular house on this basis. With regard to inspection, the Board is authorised to order inspections at any time, and the by-laws now to be made will regulate the conditions under which the inspections are to be carried out. The action of the Board on this point will be narrowly watched, for unless the great power conferred upon it be exercised with discretion it is possible that a very undesirable if not actually dangerous state of feeling might be brought about amongst the native community. The by-laws prescribing the conditions under which basements may be used will also be scanned with interest. The Ordinance provides that it shall not be lawful without the permission of the Sanitary Board to let or occupy for habitation or as a shop any basement any side of which abuts on the earth or soil. It would be found very difficult to prevent the occupation of basements wherever they exist, and the principle on which the Board will proceed will no doubt be to allow occupation subject to sufficient provision being made for the admission of light and through ventilation. This might be done by the area system, but it is difficult to make areas on the slope of the hill that will not admit the water in heavy rains. In some parts of the town where area gratings had been provided when the houses were built they may now be seen tiled over on this account. The difficulty, however, will probably not be found insuperable when it is examined by architects and engineers. The last in the list of subjects which the Board is authorised to make by-laws upon is the prevention and mitigation of epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease. Under the Public Health Act of 1887 it is provided that whenever any part of the colony appears to be threatened with or is affected by any formidable epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may by proclamation direct that sections 32 to 37 of the Ordinance shall come into operation. These sections authorise the Sanitary Board to make by-laws and confer the necessary power for the making of such by-laws. Under the new Ordinance the Board is authorised to make by-laws for the prevention of epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease without



waiting for the Governor's proclamation in each case when the colony appears to be threatened with such disease. Under the Public Health Ordinance the by-laws made by the Board under the sections above named ceased with the withdrawal of the Governor's proclamation, but now, if the simile may be allowed, the Board will be kept permanently on a war footing against disease instead of being called out only on emergency and when possibly the enemy may have been allowed time to gain a footing. The Ordinance throws great responsibilities on the Board and endows it with large powers. The Governor has foreshadowed the extinction of the Board, but the powers conferred by the present Ordinance are such as could never be entrusted to any single official, and as it is very necessary they should be vested somewhere the result of any inquiry that may take place on the subject will be to establish that the Sanitary Board is an institution that cannot be dispensed with, no matter how keen the official antipathy to it may be.

#### COMPENSATION FOR THE CLOSING OF HOUSES DURING THE PLAGUE.

The question of compensation for loss of rent in respect of the houses closed by the Permanent Committee during the plague is, we hear, to be brought before the Secretary of State by memorial. The general argument in favour of compensation was brought out in the debate in the Legislative Council on the Insanitary Dwellings Bill, and was, as we think, very fairly met by the Government; but one important point was missed by the unofficial members and was, consequently, not referred to by the speakers on the other side. In respect of the closed area in Taipingshan the Government agreed to give to the owners of the resumed property interest on the amount of the valuation from the date of the closing of the houses until the date of payment of the purchase money. This, it was argued by the Hon. C. P. CHATER in the debate in Council, was equivalent to compensation for loss of rent, and why, he asked, if one class of landlords was given compensation for loss of rent, should not the others be treated in the same way? The reply was that if too much had been given in one case that was no reason why too much should be given in another, also that it was impossible to apply the same principles in the case of the absolute resumption of property and in the case of the temporary closing of houses subsequently handed back to the owners in a clean and wholesome condition, and, furthermore, that it would be fairer that the owners of insanitary property who by their neglect and greed had brought the plague upon the colony should compensate the sufferers rather than that they should themselves receive compensation. It may be admitted that the analogy between the case of Taipingshan and that of houses outside the resumed area may be pressed too far. In the former the owners have been deprived of the use of their property or of the capital it represents for a longer period than might have been necessary had the houses been dealt with individually instead of by the district, for they have been kept out of their money months after the disappearance of the plague, by the necessary delay in the adjudication of their claims in respect of the compensation to be paid for resumption. Some few of the houses were not in an insanitary condition, others were capable of being readily placed in a sanitary condition, the majority were hopelessly bad, but under the circumstances all had to be closed alike and kept closed. In the case of the houses situated elsewhere,

they were restored to their owners after they had been placed in a habitable condition and when it was deemed safe in the interest of the public health. But the debate in the Legislative Council proceeded on the assumption that all the houses closed were in an insanitary condition. This was a mistake. The plague made its appearance in some houses with the sanitary condition of which no fault could be found, the occupants having contracted the disease by contagion or infection outside. Should the owners of such property be compensated for the loss of rent during the time their houses were closed, or should they be regarded simply as innocent sufferers unentitled to compensation? If their houses had been burnt, or blown down by a typhoon, or destroyed by an earthquake, they could not have claimed compensation from the state, and why, it may not unreasonably be asked, should they be entitled to compensation because the plague has visited their houses, even if it be through no fault of their own. That is the view we should be disposed to take ourselves, but we do not suppose it is the one the Secretary of State will adopt. The Government is always very tender respecting the so-called rights of property and as the closing of the houses was the direct act of the Government it will doubtless be held that the public ought to bear the loss ensuing from an act performed for the public benefit. With this principle once established it is to be feared that the owners of insanitary houses will step in and profit by it as well as those who have done their duty by their property, for it would be almost impossible to differentiate between the individual cases. We trust, however, that the local Government will make the best fight it can against the payment of any compensation whatever. The state of affairs brought to light during the epidemic was by no means creditable to landlords as a class, and, still speaking of them as a class, they are not deserving of public sympathy. Some of them may be blameless, but even so they have suffered no more, nor not nearly so much, as the unfortunate tenants whose business was utterly ruined by the closing of their shops and whom no one has ever entertained a thought of compensating.

#### THE WAR.

##### REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 1st January.  
Operations to the south of Moukden are at a standstill.

LONDON, 4th January.  
Newchwang is still in the hands of the Chinese.

#### "FROM THE MERCURY."

##### CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN LIAOTUNG PENINSULA.

YOKOHAMA, 29th December.

In order to preserve strict discipline and to pacify the people of Liaotung Peninsula, Marshal Oyama has determined to establish civil administration at Kinchow, similar to that of the first army at Antung, which has been fully working since the 16th December, according to the custom of the people. The objects are to maintain law and good order in the locality, to protect peaceful inhabitants, and relieve those in distress.

#### THE CHINESE APPRECIATE JAPANESE RULE.

YOKOHAMA, 3rd December.

A telegram has been received from Lieut. General Kodzo, dated Antung, 29th December, stating that the natives belonging to the districts which have been occupied by different divisions of the Japanese army have been greatly influenced by the clemency of the Japanese authority. The Chinese have returned, with their wives and families, and resumed their different occupations. The Japanese army whilst on the march receive very willing services from

the natives. Peace and order are being well maintained, and the markets are now open in some of the districts, and are offering great and convenient supplies to the Japanese army. Japanese currency circulates freely. A number of Chinese soldiers endeavouring to return to Juaining were driven off by the inhabitants.

#### "FROM THE 'CHINA GAZETTE'."

##### A COUP D'ETAT.

P'IKING, 29th December.

It is reported here that something like a coup d'état is being effected in Peking as the result of deliberations between Prince Kung and certain of the Foreign Ministers. The old members of the Grand Council, Prince Li, O-lo-ho-pa, Chang Chihwan, Sun Yu-wen, and Hsu Keng-sheng are to be thrown over, and a new Council of Safety, with full powers to manage all the affairs of the Empire without reference to the Emperor, appointed. The members of the Council of Safety are Prince Kung, President, Chang Chih-tung, Liu Kun-yih, Shao Yu-lien and Wang Wen-shao. In their hands the Emperor will be merely a puppet and the Empress-Dowager shelved.

#### THE BATTLE OF HUNG-WASAI.

The battle of Hung-wasai on the 19th December was evidently the most fiercely fought struggle that has taken place in the open during the war. The Chinese at Phuyong-yang made a protracted and obstinate fight, but then they were behind parapets. At Hung-wasai they were in the open, yet they stood for five hours, and received four bayonet charges before they broke. There seems to have been a great disparity in the forces engaged. According to the original accounts, the Japanese had acquired information of Sung's intention to try and force his way to a junction with the troops massed northward of Hai-cheng. But the *Hochi Shimbun* tells a different story. It alleges that Major-General Oseko had no idea of meeting the Chinese troops, but was on the march for Ying-kow (Newchwang) from Hai-cheng when he encountered Sung's forces between Hung-wasai and Hachisho. If that be so, Major-General Oseko can not have had more than 4,000 men under his command at the outside, for his force is spoken of as a detachment.

The Japanese losses, as given by the *Kokkai*, were:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers	2	12	412
Sergeant-majors	2	1	
Rank and file	5	345	

That is the heaviest loss sustained by the Japanese in any single engagement after Phuyong-yang since the commencement of the war. What the Chinese casualties were remains still unascertained, but there is no doubt that they were very large, especially if we include the men drowned or killed by cold in attempting to cross the Hiao. Sung's attempt to effect a junction with the forces northward of Hai-cheng was completely defeated. His army of 10,000 broke into three sections and fled by various routes in the direction of Shan-hai-kwan. The distance from Newchwang to Shan-hai-kwan is about 200 miles, but of course it is not to be supposed that Sung and his braves are so demoralized as to make no rally on this side of the latter place. At any rate the advent of beaten troops flying for their lives has a distinctly demoralizing effect upon their comrades.—*Japan Mail*.

#### THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

Telegraphic intelligence has reached the Canton authorities to the effect that on Friday last an Edict was issued by the Emperor appointing the former Viceroy of Liang Kiang, Liu Kwan-yi, to the Principal Directorate of War Affairs, with full command of the armies at home and abroad. In spite of refusal by the said official His Majesty issued a second Edict on the following day, peremptorily appointing him to the post. The Edict states that as the veteran had been so many years commander in the army and is so well noted for his experience, he should accept the offer and exert himself to the best of his ability to fight against the enemy. Should anyone disobey his orders he has full power to inflict punishment.

The Empress of China, which arrived on Wednesday, had very heavy weather in her run across from Vancouver to Yokohama. She sustained some slight damage to her bridge.



## DEATH OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS"]  
BANGKOK, 4th January.

The Crown Prince of Siam is dead. Excitement prevails.

The royal dignity in Siam is nominally hereditary, but does not always descend from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. The deceased Prince, Somdet Chulalongkorn, was born on the 27th June, 1878, and was designated as Crown Prince in January, 1887. He was the eldest son of the late King. In the present condition of Siam the selection of his successor must naturally cause some excitement. The King himself has of late been in very bad health and at one time fears for his life were entertained. His Majesty has now so far recovered as to be able to attend to affairs of state, but it is believed that his life is not likely to be a long one. His children are all young, and should the throne shortly become vacant there would necessarily be a long regency, with all its attendant dangers, which would be especially great in the case of Siam in view of the critical relations with France. The King has one other son by the first Queen, Prince Chulalongkorn, born 9th July, 1881, and several other sons by the second Queen and other ladies of the harem.

The *Bangkok Times* of the 29th ultimo has the following reference to the Crown Prince:—  
H. R. H. the Crown Prince has been suffering from a serious cold during the past few days. On Wednesday evening his condition gave rise to some anxiety, and Drs. Hays, Ten Hee, Nightingale, and Upton were jointly in attendance. On Thursday evening a more favourable bulletin was sent to His Majesty the King, but the royal patient is still somewhat unwell. The Queen is constantly with him.

## TAIPIINGSHAN RESUMPTION ARBITRATION BOARD.

The Taipingshan Arbitration Board sat again on Friday and considered Claims 14 and 15. The following notice of the sittings of the Board was also posted at the entrance to the buildings:—  
Thursday, 10th January, Claim No. 3, the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., for \$36,075; No. 17, Wong Yea Pat, for \$5,000; and No. 30, Cheong Auen, for \$1,900. On Friday, 11th January, Claims 6 and 23, S. Musso and Cheung Shi, for \$15,000; No. 8, Cheong Yan To and others, for \$1,760; No. 12, Wong Mui, for \$13,000; and No. 34, Ng Yuk, for \$5,600. On Saturday, 12th January, Claim No. 18, Leong Tat Tin, for \$4,228.50; and No. 28, the Spanish Procuration, for \$5,000.

The case of Cheung San, being Claim No. 11, in respect of lots 570, 571, 572 and 422, was taken up. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff and called as expert witnesses Mr. R. K. Leigh and Mr. C. Palmer. The Government was represented as usual by Mr. W. M. Goodman, Attorney-General, assisted by Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, and the Hon. F. A. Cooper, Director of Public Works.

The claim was for \$79,100, against which the Government had offered \$28,797. The claim was, however, subsequently reduced to \$56,000, and the Government's offer increased to \$30,000. The presentation of the claim differed very little from that of others previously reported.

The next case submitted was that of Tang Kow Shee, originally for \$55,453.57, but now altered to \$55,514.80, including the 10 per cent for compulsory sale. This property was represented by Mr. V. H. Deacon, who claimed that the valuation should be based on the assessor's last valuation, especially in this case, where there were no satisfactory rental returns to go by. This led to much discussion between the Court and counsel on both sides, but finally his Lordship informed the counsel for the claimant that he would, if he wished, sit there and hear him argue until midnight but that his mind was definitely made up on the point of determining the rental as the fairer basis of determining the compensation value. He said, however, that he wished all the light possible on such case and he would like to see what Mr. Deacon's results were on the assessment. The estimates were then carefully examined and it was found that, as Mr. Deacon

had said, there was only a difference of \$1,300 whichever of the two ways the computation was made. His Lordship also remarked that this whole investigation was as much one of common sense as of law or valuation theories and the Board were determined in each case to find out as nearly as possible the gross rental value and the condition of the property and then make such allowances and deductions as should seem just to the Board and that they did not care for all these fine systems of valuation that were so full of intricacies as to produce confusion.

During the inquiry into this case it appeared that much of the improvements are now worthless, having been blown down or destroyed by fire or other agencies, since the closing up of Taipingshan, so that now there are in several cases not even basements left.

The Government valuation of the property was \$25,344, but they were willing to offer \$30,000. When this last offer was made the Court asked the counsel for the claimant what his client would say to the Government offer, but Mr. Deacon said that unless his Lordship would adjourn the Court he could not go and consult with her and see, whereupon his Lordship said that if Mr. Deacon would promise to urge the acceptance of the offer upon his client he would adjourn the Court, but Mr. Deacon refused to commit himself and the case proceeded.

When the evidence was all in, the Court adjourned to Thursday next, the 10th inst., at 10.30.

## SUPREME COURT.

5th January.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. A. G. WISE,  
ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.

MOUTRIE v. MCCABE.

Mr. H. L. Denny appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. Hastings, of Mr. V. H. Deacon's office, for the defendant.

His Lordship gave judgment as follows:—  
In this case the plaintiff sued originally for \$5,093.5. That sum was made up of various items, including one of \$51.40 for interest; but the claim was afterwards reduced, as there had been some misunderstanding as to the agreement between the defendant and Moutrie, Robinson & Co. The claim now is really for \$4,739.5, plus the claim for interest. The defendant has paid \$1,145 into Court. The facts, shortly, are these. Somewhere about the end of 1890 the plaintiff, Mr. Moutrie, was in partnership with Mr. Robinson, and they sold pianos, &c., in Shanghai. In December of that year, the defendant entered into an agreement with Mr. Robinson on behalf of the firm, which agreement was to date back to 1st November, 1890. Amongst other things that agreement contained a clause to the effect that the said Edward McCabe shall be employed by the said Moutrie, Robinson & Co. as pianoforte-tuner, repairer, salesman, &c.; or in such other capacity or capacities as they may find desirable in the business of musical instrument sellers, &c., at Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama or such other place or places where they may hereafter carry on business, &c. Then it goes on to provide for the salary, which I need not go into, as there is no dispute about that; and there is a clause which says that in addition to the said salary the said Moutrie, Robinson & Co. shall provide the said Edward McCabe with his apartment. Now, with reference to that clause, it is sufficient to say that an agreement was subsequently come to, the effect of which was that the defendant was, to all intents and purposes, to receive \$25 in respect of lodgings. In pursuance of this agreement he went to Kobe, meeting Mr. Moutrie at Nagasaki, and he explained generally to Mr. Moutrie the terms of the agreement. Defendant took up the business in Kobe, and from January to October, 1891, he paid frequent visits to Yokohama in the interests of the firm and incurred certain hotel expenses, amounting to \$326.75. Now, it is these hotel expenses which is the chief matter in dispute between the parties. The plaintiff, Mr. Moutrie, who has since dissolved partnership with Mr. Robinson, and, apparently, under the deed of dissolution, is entitled to collect the debts of the firm; complains that by the terms of the agreement the defendant was not entitled to receive more than his salary and lodg-

ing allowance at Kobe. The defendant states that his headquarters were in Kobe and while at Yokohama he was there as a traveller for the firm and was entitled to charge hotel expenses and did charge hotel expenses, just as he was entitled to charge them when travelling to other towns in Japan, Tokyo, Kyoto, and elsewhere. However, on the words of the agreement itself, I have no hesitation in saying that the plaintiff's interpretation is the right one. The defendant was not there as a traveller, and I am of opinion that at none of these places was he entitled to claim anything more than his salary and lodging allowance. However, there is nothing in that agreement to prevent the firm from giving him extra remuneration of any kind. These expenses were incurred from time to time between January and October, 1891; and the defendant in his monthly accounts entered these expenses and charged the firm with them, and these monthly accounts, so far as the evidence shows, were duly forwarded to the head office in Shanghai. And during the whole of that period, from January to October, no complaint was made and no objection was taken by the firm to these items being debited to the firm. In October Mr. Moutrie arrived at Yokohama for the purpose of balancing the books. He did so, and in the course of doing so entered, with his own hand, these items from the cash book into the ledger, and debited the firm with the amounts. He also made out the private accounts of the defendant with the firm, and the defendant is not debited with any of the items in respect of which this claim is now made, and a balance was struck showing a balance of a few dollars in the defendant's favour and it is carried forward to new account. In October, 1891, Mr. Moutrie was of opinion, therefore, that McCabe was entitled to charge his expenses, that he did so rightly, and paid them. Some friction appears to have arisen between the firm and the defendant, and in July, 1892, the firm repudiated their liability and practically asked for a refund. The defendant protested; and, I think, has always protested against that course. The question then is—Can the firm, after having practically acquiesced in their liability from January to October and confirmed the course followed by the defendant, turn round and say "You are liable to us for these sums"? Mr. Moutrie stated that the defendant agreed that the defendant should be debited with these hotel expenses in consideration that the firm should be debited with \$25 for the ten months. The defendant, however, denies that he agreed to this. Mr. Robinson knows nothing about it and I am declined to say the defendant never agreed to it. Can the firm after having acquiesced in and agreed to defendant's action so far as July, 1892, repudiate it? I am of opinion they cannot; and I am strengthened in my opinion by two sets of circumstances. One is, that on 24th December, 1891, two months after Mr. Moutrie balanced the books and debited himself and his partner with these expenses, a letter was written from the office in Shanghai, signed by Moutrie, Robinson & Co. There is a paragraph in it which strikes me as remarkable. It says:—"We would remind you that in paying your board in Yokohama during the past twelve months in addition to lodging, we have given you about \$300 more than you have any right to expect by the terms of your agreement." Now, it seems to me that if they did not intend to take over the liability for hotel expenses then, no other sense can be attached to the words. After the partnership was dissolved and the defendant had come to Hongkong, the plaintiff sent defendant an account purporting to set out the indebtedness of the defendant to the plaintiff, and in that account no mention is made of the hotel expenses; and the firm would not have made any claim in July, 1892, if it had not been for the friction that had arisen, and the present action would not have been taken if it had not been that the defendant was leaving Mr. Moutrie and coming to join Mr. Robinson in Hongkong. Therefore, I do not think the plaintiff can now recover this sum of \$3,675. There is another item of \$24.75 sued for. This the defendant states was for expenses incurred in Kobe. Mr. Moutrie maintains that the defendant spent too much money on his expenses there, and the sole question is whether the expenses were reasonable or unreasonable. Mr. Moutrie says the defendant might have done it cheaper, but I do not think the defendant was obliged to go to the cheapest place. On the evidence I am not of opinion



that the \$24.75 is more than the defendant should have spent. There is an item for \$45, which represents the difference between \$25 and \$15 for four and a half months. When the defendant returned to Shanghai Mr. Montrie informed him he thought \$25 was too much for lodging allowance and that he should reduce it to \$15. Mr. Montrie says the defendant agreed to that, but the defendant says he objected, and I believe that he did object and never accepted the new arrangement. I think, under these circumstances, Mr. Montrie was bound to go on paying \$25 per month. Therefore, I do not think he can recover that. The balance is interest, but as I have found there is nothing due, I do not think the question of interest arises. I give judgment for the defendant with costs. The \$11.25 paid into Court may be paid out to the plaintiff.

Mr. Denny—Under the special circumstances of this case, as the plaintiff is in Shanghai and has given security for the costs—there is amply sufficient security to pay the costs, in fact, I would be personally responsible for the costs if it were deemed necessary—I would ask your Lordship to extend the time for appealing. That will allow me to communicate with my client and explain matters to him.

His Lordship (after consulting the Ordinance)—The application must come before the full Court. But I do not think there will be any trouble. I would agree to it, and I feel sure the Acting Chief Justice would not object.

7th January.

#### IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. A. G. WISE,  
ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.

#### THE WINGLOK STREET MURDER.

Au Chun, Li Pong, Ip Sam, Pun Fuk, and Pun Chee were charged with the murder of the Sikh constable, Amir Singh, and a Chinaman in the Winglok Street affair on the 22nd November last, and on several other counts with robbery with violence and larceny.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. M. Goodman), instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. A. B. Johnson), prosecuted, and Mr. S. Robinson and Mr. E. H. Sharp, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, appeared for the defence.

On the application of the defence, the counts were divided and the charge of murder taken separately, the other charges being kept over.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs F. D. Gomes, H. Stollerfoht, E. Burnie, H. Crawford, J. D. Hutchinson, E. H. Melbye, and A. O'D. Gourdin.

Mr. A. F. Smith was first called, but it was stated that a doctor's certificate would be forwarded to his Lordship.

Mr. Fullerton Henderson was also drawn for the jury. He asked to be exempted from serving because he was over 60 years of age and was therefore exempted by the Ordinance.

His Lordship—Were you 60 before the notice was served upon you?

Mr. Henderson—Yes.

His Lordship—I think Mr. Henderson must be excused from serving.

The Attorney-General—Objection ought to be taken to the name being on the list.

His Lordship—But Mr. Henderson was not of age when the list was made up (laughter).

The Attorney-General said the list was made for the year and remained in force irrespective of what age a man might attain during the year.

Mr. Henderson was allowed to stand aside.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said—At 7 o'clock on the night of the 22nd November, in a shop at 56, Wing Lok Street, there happened one of the most daring and best planned raids and robberies that I have ever known in this city. It seems this robbery was planned by a gang of desperadoes armed with revolvers and sufficiently powerful in number to intimidate the inmates and search the house thoroughly and systematically and to commit a robbery. I think when you hear the evidence you will see that the plot was marred by the unexpected return of a foki and the thieves were obliged to escape through the back door, taking with them, however, \$740 and several other things. I think you will also be of the opinion that the principal object of their search was the safe, because they searched for it the first thing, and for the safe key, which they repeatedly asked for, and had not the foki surprised them, there is no doubt,

their expedition would have been much more successful. This foki looked through the chink of the door and saw what was going on and gave the alarm, which brought to the scene the Indian policeman and a district watchman and these disturbed the plan. Three of the men escaped by the back door, taking with them the \$740 from the cash box, which they broke open, and also a silver watch and several other articles of value they found therein. The Indian constable, who was brought on the scene, poor fellow, is now dead. His name was Ameer Singh, his number 575, and he endeavoured to seize one of the men and got shot. And the Chinaman, who happened to be passing, received a bullet wound in the head which killed him almost instantly. The constable lingered on for six days and then died on the 28th November, as Dr. Lowson will tell you, from a bullet wound. One of the district watchmen, Pun Hing, escaped with a slight wound in his arm. Lam On, head district watchman, who apprehended some of the prisoners, had a miraculous escape, because a man fired several shots at him and missed. The charge then is this. There are four counts; the first, a charge of murder of the Sikh Policeman; the second, of the murder of a Chinaman whose name we have been unable to ascertain; the third is that they shot at Pun Hin to prevent a lawful apprehension; and the fourth count is that they shot at Lam On, the head district watchman, with intent to murder. The Attorney-General then continued with a long analysis of the crime, explaining, with the engineer's plan in his hand, the position of every incident and the connection between each.

Mr. E. M. Hazeland, who prepared the plan of the premises and immediate surroundings, was next called and sworn as to the correctness of the plan. He was also cross questioned as to whether a person could, from the front door, see through the building and out through the open back door. He said he thought he could not, but could look along the entire side of the building.

Chu Fu, the master of the Chu Lau firm, gave evidence of how a man had come up to him that night on the first floor, holding a lamp in one hand and a revolver in the other, and had told him to come downstairs and make no noise or he would shoot him dead, saying he was wanted below by some one, and when asked by the master who that some one was he replied, "Never mind, we wish to make our fortune." The witness said, "Well, if you wish to make it, make it." The witness then went downstairs with the friend who was talking with him and they were tied up by their queues in the back of the store with the other people of the shop.

The evidence was not concluded when the Court rose.

#### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday. There were present:—Mr. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, Chairman; Hon. Dr. Ho Kai; Dr. W. Hartigan; Mr. R. K. Leigh, and Mr. H. McCallum, Secretary.

#### THANKS TO THE BOARD.

A letter was received from His Excellency thanking the Board for its recommendations relative to the Insanitary Dwellings Bill.

#### FEVER STATISTICS AT THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

A letter was read from the Acting Colonial Secretary with regard to cases of dropsy and fever in the Tung Wah Hospital. Mr. Francis and Dr. Hartigan wrote minutes asking what had been done to rectify or check the returns of death from fever.

The CHAIRMAN—Dr. Ayres in his report says he is now attending himself to cases at the Tung Wah Hospital.

Dr. HARTIGAN—He spoke to me the other day. What we want to know is if any further steps have been taken to find out what these cases are. As you can see, even in the reports of this week we have again, fever, fever, fever. What I suggested was to try and get some of the students of the Hongkong College of Medicine in there to take regular records morning and evening and find out what the fevers are. We know that Dr. Ayres goes there himself.

The CHAIRMAN—A Committee, I think, sat on this very subject.

Dr. HARTIGAN—It was about mortality sta-

tistics; and we agreed that the only way of correcting these statistics was through the Tung Wah.

The CHAIRMAN—I cannot quite remember what your recommendation was.

Dr. HARTIGAN—We left it an open question. We only pointed out the facts.

The CHAIRMAN—It is quite evident if you want trustworthy statistics that you must have a House Surgeon on the spot. A man may come in in a dying state and die before the Colonial Surgeon has seen him. He may see the dead body, but he cannot diagnose what the fever was.

Dr. HARTIGAN—As you say, we want some regular means of supervising the hospital. We want to know what means the Colonial Surgeon has taken. He only visits, and, so far as I understand, nothing further has been done. The matter might be left over till Dr. Ayres comes.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes; perhaps that would be better.

Hon. HO KAI—Might we not draw up what we consider a sufficient measure and then submit it to the Government?

The CHAIRMAN—With that in view, we might re-circulate the papers with the report drawn up by Dr. Ho Kai, Dr. Hartigan, and Mr. Stewart Lookhart.

Dr. HARTIGAN—We are exactly where we were before.

The subject then dropped.

#### THE FARMING SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

A letter was read from the Acting Colonial Secretary concerning the sheep and swine depots, with regard to which a Committee, consisting of Mr. Francis and Dr. Ho Kai, had been deputed to draw up a scheme for letting. Mr. Francis wrote regretting he had been too busy to hold a meeting, but stating that he was strongly opposed to "farming" out the depots. They should be kept under direct Government control.

Hon. HO KAI—I move that Mr. Francis's letter be forwarded to the Government. It contains what will be the gist of our report. We strongly recommend the Government to keep control over the depots and not to farm them out.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. LEIGH, and Dr. HARTIGAN also endorsed the Committee's view, and it was agreed to forward the letter to the Government.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The Secretary reported that the death rate for the week ending 15th December was 18.3 as compared with 19.7 for the corresponding week of last year; for the week ending 22nd December 19.6 as compared with 22.2; and for the week ending 29th December 16.8 as compared with 16.2.

#### PETITIONS FOR RESISTANCE OF CLOSED HOUSES.

The following letter was read from Mr. V. H. Deacon:—

December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1894.

George's Lane.

Sir,—I have been endeavouring for some time past to get possession of this property without prejudice to anyone's rights, so as to stop the claim that I shall eventually have to make for loss of rental and other matters on account of the houses having been closed by the authorities, and, with that object in view, have been in correspondence with the Acting Colonial Secretary. The only result has been that three days ago the Acting Colonial Secretary referred me to the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board. I accordingly now suggest that possession of the property may be given back to me without prejudice to the rights of the authorities or myself. The property is deteriorating every day through want of occupation, and the best plan for all will be to give me possession and let me begin to get rents again.

Applications were also received in respect of 7, Wyndham Street, and 26, Square Street.

The following minute was appended:—

Mr. FRANCIS—The passing of the Public Health Amendment Ordinance has taken the matter entirely out of the hands of the Permanent Committee. The houses ought to be given up to their owners forthwith and instructions given the Sanitary Inspectors to keep a close watch on these houses to see that they are not occupied until the provisions of the Ordinance have been complied with.

A long discussion ensued, and it was finally decided that the property owners should be notified, with a Chinese translation attached, that, in the event of their desiring to comply with the regulations of the new Ordinance, their property would be restored to them; but until put into proper sanitary condition, it could not be used for dwelling or shop purposes and possibly only as a place for storage or godown; that steps must be taken at once to put the property



in condition to comply with the regulations of the Ordinance; and that the Sanitary Inspectors would be required to see that the changes were made and properly maintained.

#### NEW BY-LAWS.

Mr. R. K. LEIGH, in accordance with notice, moved:—"That a Committee be appointed to draw up the by-laws to be made under Ordinance 15 of 1894 and to submit the same to the Board for approval."

Hon. HO KAI seconded.

Carried.

The following were elected as the Committee:—Hon. F. A. Cooper, Mr. F. H. May, Mr. R. K. Leigh, and Hon. Ho Kai. The Board then adjourned.

### THE SUPPLYING OF MORPHIA BY CHEMISTS.

#### THE CASE OF THE LATE BARON DE GRANDMAISON.

At the Police Court on the 3rd January, before Commander W. C. H. Hastings, A. G. Stevens, chemist, was charged with "furnishing a quantity of morphia to a person not a duly qualified practitioner, chemist, or druggist, contrary to Ordinance 13 of 1893." The case arose out of the circumstances attending the death of the late Baron de Grandmaison. Mr. Stevens appeared in Court, with Mr. J. D. Humphreys, General Manager of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Limited, and Mr. A. H. Mancell, Secretary.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, but admitted furnishing the drug to the deceased.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys commenced to address his Worship with reference to the construction to be placed on the Morphine Ordinance.

His Worship ruled that Mr. Humphreys could not be heard unless as a witness.

The defendant then asked permission to read a statement he had drawn up, which was granted by the Court. The statement was as follows:—"Your Worship, I am of opinion that this summons which has been served against me, in respect of a supposed breach of Ordinance 13 of 1893, should have been issued against the General Manager of the Company to which I belong. He entirely approves of my conduct in the matter. He considers that I have used wise discretionary power in the case, and entirely supports my action and wishes to take all the responsibility on himself as acting for the Company. The summons was served upon me yesterday, the 2nd January, at a time when it was quite impossible for the General Manager to take legal opinion on the matter; it is made returnable to-day, a mail day, when everybody in business has important duties to perform in connection with the mail. Under these circumstances I beg to apply for an adjournment on the following grounds:—(1.) That legal advice on the matter may be taken as to whether the name of the General Manager should not be substituted for mine. (2.) If this cannot be done, reasonable time be allowed to call witnesses who may be absent from the colony on holiday. I would suggest to your Worship that as the General Manager of the Company exonerates me from all blame in the matter, it is only fair to A. S. Watson & Co. that the charge should be made against the firm or the General Manager, that he may have the benefit of my evidence as a witness, which of course I could not give so well on my own behalf. The evidence, moreover, of the medical men connected with the case will have to be called, and this cannot possibly be done at such short notice.

His Worship said the defendant had admitted supplying the drug, which constituted a breach of section 4 of the Ordinance, which read as follows:—"Any person, who shall, except in cases where morphia has been prescribed by some duly qualified medical practitioner, furnish morphia to any person, except to a duly qualified medical practitioner or to a chemist or druggist, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding two months. The onus of proving the exception shall lie on the person furnishing morphia as aforesaid. Provided that this section shall not apply to the furnishing of morphia for the purpose of *bond fide* exportation."

Mr. Humphreys—I would like to point out that morphia had been prescribed for this gentleman by duly qualified medical practitioners

for years—if your Worship is to go by the strict letter of the law—and that any chemist is justified in supplying what has been prescribed by a medical man. The Ordinance fixes no date.

His Worship—It would have been very simple for the defendant to have denied the charge and put in the prescription.

Mr. Humphreys—We want to make this a test case. Will your Worship allow an adjournment to allow us to make a test case of it. It is not only this case so much. What we want to arrive at is whether a chemist may or may not use a wise discretion in the exercise of his profession.

His Worship—I do not find anything about discretion in the Ordinance. I am going to convict the defendant; he has admitted the charge. I fine him \$5, with the alternative of fourteen days imprisonment.

Mr. Humphreys was again about to speak.

His Worship—He can apply for a rehearing.

The Defendant—But you have not given me a hearing. What I was going to say was that the morphia had been prescribed in this particular case.

His Worship—You have already admitted that you furnished the morphia.

Mr. Humphreys—We will appeal to the Supreme Court.

His Worship—You can apply for a rehearing here.

Mr. Humphreys—We ask for leave to appeal. The fine was paid.

The charge against Mr. H. G. Stevens, of the Hongkong Dispensary, of supplying morphia to the late Baron de Grandmaison, contrary to the provisions of the Morphine Ordinance, which was to have come on for rehearing at the Police Court on Saturday, has been postponed until Friday next.

### INSTALLATION MEETING OF THE LODGE STAR OF SOUTHERN CHINA, CANTON.

The annual installation meeting of the Lodge Star of Southern China, Canton, was held on Saturday evening. The ceremony at Canton is usually conducted by the Past Masters, but on the present occasion the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China attended, for which purpose a large number of brethren left Hongkong by the Canton boat on Saturday, returning on Monday. By dispensation a special convocation of the District Grand Lodge was opened, the District Grand Master being represented by his Deputy, Wor. Bro. E. C. Ray, and the other officers were filled as follows:—D.D.G.M., Wor. Bro. L. Mallory; D.G.S.W., Wor. Bro. F. W. Heusermann; D.G.J.W., Wor. Bro. G. L. Tomlin; D.G. Registrar, Wor. Bro. G. C. Anderson; D.G. President of the Board, Wor. Bro. J. Christie; D.G. Secretary, Bro. E. W. Mitchell; D.G.S.D., Bro. Mackenzie; D.G.J.D., Bro. H. E. Wodehouse; M.G., D.G. Sword Bearer, Wor. Bro. S. J. Hanisch; D.G. Standard Bearer, Wor. Bro. E. C. Ellis; D.G. Organist, Bro. G. P. Lammert; D.G. Pursuivant, Wor. Bro. G. A. Caldwell; D.G. Stewards, Bro. C. C. Bowring, Bro. G. J. B. Sayer, and several of the Canton brethren.

The Lodge Star of Southern China having been duly opened, the District Grand Lodge was received with the usual honours and the Acting District Grand Master proceeded to install the Worshipful Master elect, Bro. F. Salinger. The officers of the Lodge were afterwards invested by Wor. Bro. Salinger as follows:—I.P.M., Wor. Bro. F. B. Smith; S.W., Bro. E. T. Bond; J.W. Bro. W. Holms; Treasurer, Bro. O. Struckmeyer; Secretary, Bro. C. J. Lafrentz; S.D., Bro. F. T. Richards, J.D., Bro. J. Naismith; I.G., Bro. E. A. Linck; D.C., Bro. E. A. Stanton; Steward, Bro. A. C. H. Potts; Tyler, Bro. E. A. Strubbeek.

After the closing of the Lodge the brethren adjourned to the Theatre and sat down to a banquet, at which the usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly honoured and songs were given by several of the brethren. A very enjoyable evening was spent and the Hongkong brethren returned on Monday with pleasant recollections of the hospitality of their Canton friends.

The body of an Artilleryman who has been missing since the 26th ult. was picked up in the harbour on Wednesday.

### SEAMEN'S MISSION.

The annual tea meeting of the Seamen's Mission was held at the Sailors' Home on Friday night. The tea was attended by over 150 seamen and there were present at the meeting in the reading room over 200, occupying every available place. The programme of the evening was very well selected and, under the capable direction of the Chaplain, Rev. A. Goldsmith, and Mrs. Goldsmith, and the scripture reader, Mr. E. Makeham, everything moved through to the end with the greatest smoothness. The addresses by the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, Commodore Boyes, Captain Angus MacLeod, R.N., and Mr. E. F. Alford were in the happiest vein, while the two songs of Mrs. Alford, "Jerusalem" and "Home, Sweet Home," were most sweetly and tastefully sung, and fairly brought the house down; and when it came to the mandolin and guitar pieces of the "British Patrol" and the encore of "A, che la marie" from "Trovatore," by Messrs. Bourne and Tilly of the *Empress of China*, the sailors were in their glory. The carols and other musical selections sung by the choir were all well given, and altogether the entertainment was a decided success and left a pleasing impression on the memory.

After the opening hymn, "For those in peril on the sea," the Chaplain offered up prayer.

The Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, who occupied the chair, said he was pleased to see what progress had been made in the working of the mission and that he was sorry to learn that the Chaplain was to go away even on a vacation, but that Mr. Goldsmith had richly earned the rest, and that under those who were to represent him he felt the good work would go on. His Lordship then turned his attention directly to the seamen and impressed upon them the necessity of the development of character, telling them that this was what was to be their hope of happiness now and hereafter and that they would enter the other life with whatever character they had developed in this.

The Report was then read by Mr. Makeham. It stated the various directions in which the work was being carried on, and from the statistics given at the end it appeared that there had been 5,088 attendances at morning prayers at the Sailors' Home, 7,559 attendances at church, 3,487 at temperance meetings, 4,522 at concerts, and 653 at night school. Commodore Boyes, Capt. MacLeod, and the Rev. Mr. Hartley followed with humorous and interesting remarks and the meeting closed in song.

### NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE TAIKOO SUGAR REFINERY.

A more glorious day than the 1st January, 1895, it would be difficult to imagine, or one more perfect for athletic sports. And so a very large number seemed to think, for they were scattered in every direction, either to share in or excitedly watch the athletic exhibitions of the day. At Quarry Bay the Recreation Ground of the refinery was a busy and interesting scene during the entire afternoon. At midday the guests began to arrive, and by two o'clock, the time the events commenced, the grand stand and the surrounding grounds were filled with a merry crowd of visitors and participants in the programme. The ladies were present in large number and seemed to enjoy the exercises and to understand and appreciate them almost as much as the men. The slopes around the field were packed with Chinamen of all sizes, ages, and conditions, and most of them being connected in some way with the great sugar refineries, they were more or less familiar with the faces of the participants and took a keen interest in their successes and comical misfortunes, greeting both with shouts of laughter. The day passed off, to the well rendered music of the Hongkong Regiment's Band, without any hitch, and was voted by everyone a most pleasant and successful affair. The lion of the tournaments was Mr. W. Armstrong, who with much grace and skill and modesty bore away the largest number of prizes; but there were a number of other good competitors, notably Mr. J. Blake, Mr. G. Kirkpatrick, Mr. D. Currie, Mr. J. Harvie, Mr. R. Aitken, Mr. Mackay, and Mr. White. The men all showed the best of humour and an immense amount of pluck, and they took their mishaps in the most possible spirit.



their successes with a becoming sense of modesty. There were a number of amusing incidents at intervals during the day and there was always something to divert and keep one moving about over the field. The races of the little folks, both girls and boys, were among the most pleasing sights of the afternoon and, although not down on the programme, will be remembered by some longer than the more formally announced feats of their grown-up brothers. Little Mary Rogers seemed to be the fleet-footed fawn that no one could keep up with and she carried off three prizes. During the progress of the sports the mail arrived on the grounds and there was a break for the postman, one enthusiast throwing up his hat and exclaiming, "See! all the love-letters from Home," and not long afterwards one of our good comrades, who may have come from the Shamrock Isle, broke the momentary stillness with the impulsive remark, "The next race will be a 'Long Jump'." And so the time passed with every one in the best of spirits until, with the going down of the sun, the prizes were distributed to the happy victors and the crowd quietly dispersed to all quarters of the colony.

The officers were:—President, Mr. Mackintosh; Committee: Mr. J. Blake, Mr. J. Harvie, Mr. J. Lockhead, Mr. R. Aitken, Mr. D. Currie, Mr. G. Kirkpatrick, Mr. T. Grimshaw, Mr. J. Waddell; Judge and Handicapper, Mr. R. Aitken; Clerk of the Course, Mr. J. Harvie and Mr. T. Grimshaw; Starter, Mr. J. Waddell; Hon. Secretary of Taikoo Club, Mr. J. J. Blake; Hon. Secretary of Sports Committee, Mr. J. Waddell. At the conclusion of the Sports the prizes were presented by Mr. E. Mackintosh, who made a short speech, thanking the Committee on behalf of the visitors for the pleasant day's outing they had provided and complimenting them on the excellence of their arrangements.

The following are the results:—  
100 YARDS FLAT RACE (handicap); prizes by Mr. Jack A. Young and Mr. J. Harvie; ten competitors.

Final heat:—  
D. Currie ..... 1  
W. Armstrong ..... 2  
G. Kirkpatrick ..... 3  
Time, 10½ secs.

LONG JUMP; prize by Mr. J. Blake; seven competitors.

E. F. Mackay (16 feet 5½ inches) ..... 1  
Ross Thompson (16 feet) ..... 2

220 YARDS FLAT RACE (handicap); prizes by Mr. Chan A. Tong and Taikoo Sugar Boilers; fifteen competitors.

Final heat:—  
G. Kirkpatrick ..... 1  
W. Armstrong ..... 2  
J. Coils ..... 3

PLACING THE ORANGES; prize by Mr. J. Lockhead; fifteen competitors.

E. F. Mackay ..... 1  
G. Milligan ..... 2

BICYCLE RACE; one mile; prize by Mr. N. McDonald; six competitors.

R. Shuster ..... 1

OBSTACLE RACE; prizes by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Mr. J. Waddell; seventeen competitors.

Final heat:—  
F. Gillespie ..... 1  
R. Summers ..... 2

HOP, STEP AND LEAP; prize by Taikoo Sugar Boilers; eleven competitors.

W. Armstrong, 37 ft. 7 in. .... 1  
E. F. Mackay, 37 ft. .... 2

VETERANS' RACE (handicap); 35 years of age and upwards, three years' residence in the colony, and one year's start for years in age; prizes by the Hong and Mr. W. Fukui; five competitors.

J. Blake ..... 1  
J. Harvie ..... 2

POTTING THE SHOT.—Prize by the Foremen of Indoor Staff; five competitors.

R. Aitken, 31 ft. 8 in. .... 1  
J. Shand, 31 ft. .... 2

THROWING THE HAMMER; prize by Mr. Chan A. Tong; six competitors.

J. Shand, 66 ft. .... 1  
J. Coils, 63 ft. 6 in. .... 2

HALF MILE RACE (handicap); prizes by Mr. Wong Hoi Chow and Mr. Thomas William; twelve competitors.

E. F. Mackay ..... 1  
D. Currie ..... 2

VISITORS' RACE; prize by the Taikoo Club; eight competitors.

Light competitors.

J. Carduo ..... 1  
J. Wilkie ..... 2  
HIGH JUMP; prize by Mr. Chan A. Tong; five competitors.  
W. Armstrong, 4ft. 7in. .... 1  
F. White ..... 2  
SACK RACE; prize by Mr. R. Aitken; four competitors.  
D. Currie ..... 1  
R. Summers ..... 2  
HURDLE RACE; prizes by Mr. Tai Wo Loong and Mr. Geo. A. Buckland; six competitors.  
W. Armstrong ..... 1  
G. Kirkpatrick ..... 2  
THREE-LEGGED RACE; prizes by the Taikoo Club; four competitors.  
D. Currie and Ross Thompson ..... 1  
CONSOLATION RACE; prize by the Taikoo Club; three competitors.  
J. McKirdy ..... 1  
G. Grimble ..... 2

FOOTBALL MATCH (5 a side); prize by Taikoo Club.

Teams.—East Point Sugar Refinery—Goal; W. Stewart; half-back, D. Symington; forwards, John Rodger, Glynn Cameron. Taikoo—Goal, John Blake; half-back, Dixon; forwards, Shand, C. Blake, Gillespie.

Score:—  
Taikoo ..... 2 goals.  
East Point ..... 1 goal 1 point.

This event proved less exciting than was expected, ten minutes only, instead of the usual twenty, being devoted to play. The East Point team did most of the work during the first half, but some capital passing on the part of Gillespie and C. Blake enabled the Taikoo men to score. Before crossing over the East Point team scored a minor from a long shot. On changing sides the Taikoo goal was vigorously attacked, and East Point scored its first goal; but a break away by Gillespie took the ball to the other end of the field and enabled the Taikoo men to easily score their second goal just on the call of time.

### MR. P. EDULJEE'S ANNUAL BOMBAY YARN REPORT.

The following is Mr. Eduljee's yarn report for last year:—

Hongkong, 1st January, 1895.  
In last report it was pointed out that the mill industry of India had received a crippling blow through the closure of the Bombay and Calcutta mints towards the end of June, 1893, and that the trade in Indian yarn with China and Japan suffered a considerable shrinkage as compared with that of 1892.

A period of eighteen months has now elapsed since the closing of the mints and the trade has had time to turn round and adjust itself to the new conditions, but not until after having suffered some serious disasters.

For purposes of comparison a table of imports and exports and sales in Hongkong for the last nineteen years shows that the total imports to China and Japan have increased from 337,560 bales in 1893 to 337,381 bales in 1894, or nearly 15 per cent., receipts in Hongkong alone showing an improvement of 24,325 bales over that of the previous year, or nearly 12 per cent., and direct shipments to Shanghai and Japan an increase of 25,496 bales, or nearly 21 per cent.

Consumption, however, has not kept pace with the general improvement in supplies, but this may be attributed solely to local causes, such as the prevalence of the black plague in Hongkong during last summer, the China Japan war since the latter half of the year, and the growing competition of the local manufacture in Japan, which from all accounts is steadily superseding the demand for imported yarn in that country. Sales in Hongkong show a small falling off of 2,484 bales, or 1½ per cent., whereas a deficiency of 12,648 bales is noticeable in the consumption at Shanghai, or nearly 10½ per cent., and of 9,57 bales in that of Japan, or nearly 64 per cent.

The meagre amount of 10,000 bales odd being carried forward on a steady market in the beginning of the year caused considerable uneasiness to dealers, as almost immediately on the resumption of business stocks were found insufficient for requirements and importers were enabled to establish an advance of \$1 to \$2½ per bale. This position was steadily maintained during the whole of January and the first half of February, but towards the close of the latter month a sudden rise of eight points in rupee exchange weakened

holders and in their impatience to quit stock the advance was mostly lost. March opened with a smart decline of Rs. 10 in exchange in consequence of an impost of 5 per cent. import duty on silver by the Indian Government and stocks were practically withdrawn from the market. Dealers then improved on their previous offers and with a simultaneous brisk demand for Shanghai an extensive business was transacted, over 20,000 bales changing hands at an advance of \$2 to \$3 on rates ruling in January, exchange being quoted Rs. 170½ to 171.

Towards the beginning of April exchange commenced to improve and by the end of the month had risen 13 points. Importers now became anxious sellers, but the partial failure of the rice crop in some of the consuming districts and the condition of our large neighbouring markets as well as of Shanghai greatly checked business, and with comparatively smaller off-takes stocks commenced to increase, prices having meanwhile receded fully \$3 to \$4 per bale. May opened with no better prospect, as rupees steadily continued to advance and by the end of the month had risen another 13 points, standing at 198½, the highest point of the year. Native buyers now became very cautious and bought only for immediate wants and a perfect panic amongst holders to realize in a rising exchange set in. Under the circumstances heavy concessions in prices were again made here and there, but little or no benefit was derived and sales continued as restricted as ever, unsold stocks reaching 23,000 bales. With the commencement of June the usual summer demand made its appearance simultaneously with a drop of five points in exchange, and dealers being tired of waiting now commenced to operate more boldly and a considerable and extensive business followed. Sales continued with unabated vigour until towards the close of the month, when the prevalence of the black plague frightened away most of the native buyers and traders and the market now subsided for a time, with an estimated unsold stock of about 25,000 bales.

The sudden collapse in the local native demand at the end of June was, however, somewhat counterbalanced in July by a considerable and well sustained foreign enquiry for Shanghai, which continued well throughout the whole of the month, and what with considerable off-takes and unprecedentedly heavy shipments northward, unsold stocks in the hands of foreign importers were reduced in spite of heavy arrivals to about 10,000 bales. In the beginning of August, thanks to the vigorous action of the authorities in grappling with the epidemic, the influx of native merchants and bankers set in and another extensive business followed and was intensified by reports of a continued advance in Bombay. The outbreak of war between China and Japan at this juncture, once more interfered with trade and business greatly slackened towards the end of the month, prices remaining with little alterations as those of last month. After the first excitement of the war had subsided, the distance of Hongkong from the base of operations instilled a sense of security amongst native traders and buyers, and so far as our local trade was concerned business continued steady and unchanged. This position was, however, promptly assailed, as towards the beginning of September heavy floods in the interior curtailed for a time all business operations, and shortly after a report was received that rates in Bombay were weaker, with spinners pressing for offers, and the rest of September was passed in a dull dragging state.

October did not open with any better prospect and the dullness increased with the growth of the month, until at the close the market became well nigh inanimate, with an estimated unsold stock on hand of about 30,000 bales.

With the close of October prices appeared to have touched their lowest point, as during the early days of November another brisk and active demand for Pakhoi and Tonkin was experienced and considerable sales of favourite spinnings were effected at improved prices. It was at this juncture that the absence of the northern buyers from our market was keenly felt, and, in addition to this, we were inundated with reshipments from Shanghai, where the war scare, owing to the continued advance of the Japanese forces into the country, had almost put a stop to the trade of the port.

Rice harvesting commenced about the second week in November and war continued well into the middle of December, and during this period



and up to the close sales were conducted on a very limited scale, and only the merest shadow of a trade has been done, the market closing extremely depressed, with about 25,000 bales of unsold stock to be carried forward.

Prices ruled steady in the beginning of January and gradually continued to harden with the end of April, when they stood at the highest point of the year, best No. 6s. being quoted at \$68, No. 8s \$71, No. 10s \$77, No. 12s \$77, No. 16s \$87½, and No. 20s \$95. Since then rates commenced to recede, and after some slight fluctuations values at the close of the year show a depreciation of \$6 to \$7 in Nos. 6s and 8s, of \$3 to \$4 in Nos. 10s and 12s, of \$14 to \$15 in No. 16s, and of \$12 to \$18 in No. 20. Exchange stood at Rs. 179½ at the beginning of the year and now close at about Rs. 187.

In the spring and summer importations were attended with some profit and more than covering prices were obtained for the first five or six months of the year. After that receipts proved too general and overdone, and demand seldom gave importers much opportunity of regulating selling rates with costs, for the dealers, taught by previous bitter experience, confined their small and dragging purchases to actual requirements under country orders, and no amount of concession on the part of holders to effect sales would have induced free buying.

The most noteworthy feature of the market has been the prompt and steady clearance of goods from first hands during the past twelve months, importers finding little or no difficulty in delivery of their contracts. Extreme caution was observable in the dealings of native buyers, and the year passed off without any serious mishap, except the failure of a petty trader in July with liabilities amounting to nearly \$10,000.

The products of no new mill has been introduced into our markets during the last twelve months; the mania for building mills, so far as the island of Bombay is concerned, has subsided, most of the leading spinners having added weaving machinery to their concern for the manufacture of cloth for local consumption in anticipation of a gradually vanishing demand from China and Japan.

The spinning and weaving industry of India, particularly the latter, gives promise of a flourishing trade this year, as in addition to the abundant outturn of the Indian cotton the yield of the new American crop has beaten all previous records, being roughly estimated at 11,000,000 bales as against 8,500,000, the largest outturn previously known, and New Orleans can at present be laid down in Bombay at somewhere about the rates ruling in that market for the best Indian staple. Extensive orders have been sent to America by most of the leading mill owners and it is an analogous case of sending coals to Newcastle. The turn of the trade may also lead to considerable manufacture of finer yarn than No. 20s. in India and it is not unreasonable to expect that the China markets will be more liberally supplied later on with the higher counts of Bombay spinners than has hitherto been the case.

In this connection it may not be out of place to mention the impost of 5 per cent. excise duty on Indian cotton yarn and piece goods at the end of the year by the Indian Government to counterbalance the import duty levied at the same rate on English cotton yarn and piece goods. This will hardly interfere with exports of these articles from India to China and Japan, as the same are protected by the provision of rebate on shipments to foreign countries.

The number of cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India at the close of June, 1894, was 142 as against 141 in 1893, running an aggregate of 31,154 looms and 3,694,736 spindles, consuming 1,222,501 bales of cotton (392 lbs. to a bale), and giving employment to 130,460 persons daily. The total amount of capital paid up is Rs. 103,222,683, of which Bombay alone has embarked a capital of Rs. 53,020,514 on its sixty-seven mills. One mill is in course of erection in the island of Bombay, one prospected and two in course of erection the Bombay presidency, one in Bengal, and one in the central provinces.

Sales in Shanghai show a falling off 12,843 bales as compared with 1893. The prevailing hostilities with Japan during the latter four months of the year and the vicinity of the port to the base of operations have greatly interfered with the progress of the trade, whilst the advance

of the Japanese forces into the interior has closed the northern ports before the advent of winter. Nothing of importance has been heard of the operations of the four mills which were in course of erection last year, the war and its progress entirely engrossing the attention of the natives.

Sales in Japan show a serious diminution and it would now appear that the markets of that country have been almost lost to the India trade. With the exception of one or two spinners for special requirements, the demand for imported yarn has been entirely superseded by local spinners, and with the cessation of hostilities with China the chances of the Indian yarn ever regaining its lost position in Japan are very remote. The mill industry of the country is growing apace, there being at present no less than 69 mills comprising about 500,000 spindles.

The war of freights on the Bombay and China route is at present in abeyance, the temporary withdrawal of the Japanese steamers from the line, in consequence of the prevailing hostilities with China, rendering the existing competition too insignificant and nominal.

## MARINE COURT.

7th January.

BEFORE COMMANDER R. M. RUMSEY, R.N.

### REFUSAL OF DUTY.

Two seamen named Anderson and Hudson, of the British steamer *Assam*, were charged by Thomas Leigh, master of the said ship, for that they did wilfully disobey the lawful command of the said master on board the said ship on the 5th January, 1895, in Victoria harbour.

The complainant said—I am master of the British steamer *Assam*. On Saturday morning last, at 7 a.m., these men were ordered to turn to and they refused. The gunner went and told them to turn to and they told him they would not turn to. The gunner reported this to the chief officer and the chief officer to me. At 9.30 I had the men before me and they stated to me that their intention was not to turn to before breakfast which was at 8.30. I told them that as they had taken it upon themselves to refuse, I should proceed against them. I did not ask them to turn to after they had once refused.

C. W. Hind said—I am chief officer of the *Assam*. On Friday, 4th January, I found we had to work that night. I required these men in the work. At ten minutes past noon I sent them off duty. They went to work again soon after 7 p.m. and left off again between 11.30 and 12 midnight. At 6.30 a.m. on the 5th they were called, and at 7 a.m. I told the boatswain to turn them to. They sent up word that they were not going to turn to. At 9.30 I reported them to the captain.

Harry Bindy said—I am a gunner on the *Assam*. On Saturday morning last the chief officer at 6.45 told me to turn the A.B.s. to. At 7 a.m. I went to the cabin and told the two defendants to turn to. They both said they were not coming on deck as they had been working late the night before. I reported this to the chief officer.

By defendant Hudson—The answer you gave me was that you were not coming on deck as you had been working late the night before; nothing else that I know of.

Hudson in his defence said—At 4 a.m. on Friday I came on deck and worked to 12.30 p.m. From 1 to 2 p.m. was the dinner hour. I remained below till 5 p.m., at which hour it is usual for work to be over. 5 to 6 was tea-hour and after that I sat in our cabin till 7 p.m., when I went on deck to work and remained at work until 11.45. When the gunner next came to turn me to, I said I was going to sleep on till breakfast time. At 9.30 I went on deck to go to work and the gunner had orders not to turn me to, and yesterday the same charge not to allow me to turn to.

Anderson said that it was an accident and that he did not understand what took place as he was sleeping.

The Captain gave Anderson a good character.

Anderson was discharged with a caution. Hudson was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

By the P. & O. steamer *Sutlej* there arrived fifty-seven Royal Marines and several naval officers.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1895.

The following is the programme of the forthcoming Race Meeting:—

FIRST DAY, Wednesday, 20th February.

The WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$1 each with \$100 added; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95, allowed 7 lbs., and subscription ponies of season 1893-94 allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

The ASHLEY CUP; presented by D. R. Hancock, Esq.; for China ponies; entrance fees to go to the winner; second pony to receive \$50; weight for inches as per scale; entrance \$5. One mile.

The HONGKONG DERBY; a sweepstakes of \$20 each; half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing entries, with \$500 added for first pony and \$100 for second; for China ponies bona fide griffins at date of entry (Saturday, 19th January, 1895); first pony, 70 per cent. of the entrance fees; second, 20 per cent.; third, 10 per cent.; weight for inches as per scale; one mile and a half.

The FUOCHOW CUP; value \$200; presented by the Foochow community; second pony to receive \$50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance \$5. Two miles.

The VALLEY STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$100 added for winner; second pony to receive \$50; for subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95; weight for inches as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile.

The LUSITANO CUP; presented by the members of the Club Lusitano; second pony to receive half the entrance fees; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; previous winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra; subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95, allowed 7 lbs.; entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

The CANTON CUP; value \$200; second pony to receive half the entrance fees; for China ponies bona fide griffins at date of entry (19th January, 1895); weight for inches as per scale; winners 7 lbs. extra; entrance \$5. One mile.

The HONGKONG CLUB CUP; presented; second pony to receive half the entrance fees; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance \$15. One mile and a half.

The COMPRADORES' CUP; presented; second pony to receive half the entrance fees; for subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95; weight for inches as per scale; winner of Valley Stakes 5 lbs. extra; entrance \$5. One mile.

The ENCOURAGEMENT STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$100 added; for subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95; first pony to receive 70 per cent.; second, second 20 per cent.; third, 10 per cent.; previous winners excluded; weight for inches as per scale. Once round.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, 21st February.

The SQUARY STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$10 each; for China ponies bona fide griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; non-winners allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The EXCHANGE PLATE; presented by the Bankers and Exchange Brokers of Hongkong; second pony to receive \$50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; bona fide griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs.; winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra; entrance \$10. One mile and three-quarters.

The PROFESSIONAL CUP; presented; second pony to receive half the entrance fees; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race at this meeting 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; previous non-starters to carry 12st.; entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

The GERMAN CUP; presented by members of the German Club; second pony to receive half the entrance fees; for subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95; weight for inches as per scale; entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

The JOCKEY CUP; value \$150; second pony to receive \$50; for subscription ponies of any season; winners excluded; to be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount previous to this meeting in Hongkong or China; weight for inches as per scale; entrance \$5. One mile.

The FLYAWAY STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$100 added; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; subscription ponies of



any season; non-winners allowed 7 lbs.; subscription ponies of any season, winners allowed 3 lbs.; previous winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

The TAI YEUK FONG CUP; value \$200; presented by J. D. Humphreys, Esq.; second pony to receive \$50; for China ponies *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; subscription griffins weight for inches as per scale, other griffins 7 lbs. extra; previous winners 7 lbs. extra; entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

The NAVY CUP; presented by officers by R.M. Fleet; second pony to receive half the entrance fees; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; previous winners at this meeting of one race 5 lbs. extra, of two races 7 lbs. extra, and of three or more races 10 lbs. extra; non-starters at this meeting excluded; entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

The FAREWELL CUP; value \$500; presented by E. Mackintosh, Esq.; second pony to receive half the entrance fees; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95, allowed 7 lbs., other griffins allowed 5 lbs.; entrance \$10. One mile.

The GYMKHANA STAKES; value \$150; presented by the Gymkhana Committee, added to a sweepstakes of \$5 each; for subscription ponies of any season; winners and previous non-starters excluded; first pony to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 10 per cent.; weight for inches as per scale. One mile.

### THIRD DAY, Friday, 22nd February.

The CIVIL SERVICE PURSE; presented; second pony to receive half the entrance fees; for subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95; weight for inches as per scale; previous winners 7 lbs. extra; penalties accumulative; entrance \$5. One mile.

The CHALLENGE CUP; value 100 guineas; for China ponies; to be won two years consecutively by a pony or ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner; first pony to receive 70 per cent., second, 20 per cent., and third, 10 per cent. of entrance fees; weight for inches as per scale; entrance (forced) \$5, but optional to subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95. One mile and three-quarters.

The LADIES' PURSE; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners at this meeting other than subscription griffins 7 lbs. extra; previous non-starters at this meeting 12 lbs. extra; entrance \$5. Seven furlongs.

The HONGKONG STAKES; a forced entry of \$5 for all subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95, entered at the meeting; first pony to receive 70 per cent. of the entrance fees with \$100 added; second pony 30 per cent.; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the German and/or Tai Yeuk Fong Cups 10 lbs. extra, winners of any other races 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The PARSEE CUP; presented; second pony to receive \$50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race at this meeting 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races 10 lbs. extra; entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

The GARRISON CUP; presented by the Officers of the Garrison; for China ponies *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; previous winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra; penalties accumulative; subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95, allowed 7 lbs.; entrance \$10. From the two-mile post, once round and in.

The CONSOLATION STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$100 added; second pony to receive \$50; for beaten China ponies at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale. Once round.

The CHAMPION STAKES; for China ponies, winners at this meeting only; a forced entry; entrance \$20; winner of two races \$30; of three or more \$50; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and half.

The NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$50 added; second pony to receive \$50; for beaten subscription griffins of this season, 1894-95; weight for inches as per scale. Half a mile.

There were 54 in-patients treated in the Alice Memorial Hospital last week and the number of out-patient visits was 1,278. At the Nethersole Hospital the numbers were 37 and 41 respectively.

## CRICKET.

### H.K.C.C. v. ROYAL NAVY.

A match was played on Saturday between the above teams; the Navy winning the toss and electing to go in first. Morcom and Allenby commenced the innings for the Navy, and 40 runs were registered before their partnership was severed, Morcom being caught by Sanderson by a magnificent running catch. Elliott's stay was very short, putting up a catch to Smith at third man. Shelford, the next comer, was soon disposed of by a ball from E. W. Maitland. Gillett was run out by an ill-judged run on the part of his opposite member. Garde now partnered Allenby, who was playing good sound cricket and at times hitting freely; he gave a chance to Reade in the long field, who, however, failed to hold it, having badly judged the pace. Garde played a decidedly cautious game. Allenby was ultimately bowled with a clincker from Firth for a well-earned 49. Six wickets were now down for 93 runs. Stoddart soon succumbed to a ball from S. Smith. Frowd was caught at the wicket. The last three batsmen were bowled by Lawson, without adding much to the score, the innings terminating with a total of 129. Garde carried his bat for 26, having played a useful defensive innings. The fielding of the Club was decidedly good and in marked contrast to what it sometimes is, Thresher and Sanderson being particularly observable for their neat fielding and throwing in.

The Club commenced their innings with Lawson and Campbell, to the bowling of Gillett and Elliott. Both batsmen played cautiously for the first few overs, but it was not long before Lawson commenced to let out, sending Gillett for 4 by a fine off-drive. Morcom, a left-hand bowler, succeeded Gillett with the ball, but Lawson scoring 10 off his second over he was taken off. Shelford, the succeeding trundler, was more successful, Campbell being caught off him from an awkwardly put up ball at square leg. 1 wicket for 35. Firth was bowled almost directly by Shelford. Maitland next partnered Lawson, who shortly afterwards put up an easy catch to Henslowe at mid-off. Reade was the next batsman, both he and Maitland playing cautious cricket, until Reade cautiously returned a half volley into the bowler's hand. Thresher and Sanderson were both got rid of by Elliott and Knox by Gillett, without adding materially to the score. 8 wickets for 104. With 25 runs to tie and only two wickets to go down it looked like a 6 to 4 chance for the Navy. The ninth wicket was T. S. Smith, and it was thought he must have a few runs up his sleeve, as for such a good batsman he has been particularly unfortunate this season. The surprise proved correct, as the necessary runs were speedily knocked off between himself and Maitland. Maitland was finely caught by Morcom for a sturdy 52, compiled by cautious cricket and judicious hitting. Garde kept wicket well and smartly for the Navy. The Navy were of course the weaker team, but they played a thoroughly good sporting game.

### NAVY.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
W. C. Morcom, c Sanderson, b Lawson	22	run out	5
M. C. Allenby, b Firth	49	not out	15
H. M. C. Elliott, c Smith, b E. W. Maitland	0	c Lawson, b Knox	0
Li. T. F. Shelford, b Maitland	8	c Thresher, b Firth	11
Li. H. A. Gillett, run out	26	c c Lie, b Firth	2
R. B. Garde, not out	4	b Firth	24
Li. A. F. Stoddart, b Smith	4		
W. S. Frowd, c Ezekiel, b Firth	0		
Li. S. Henslowe, b Lawson	2		
Dr. E. Meagher, b Lawson	1		
G. H. Sweeting, c Firth, b Lawson	13		
Extras	189	Extras	64

### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wkts.
J. A. Lawson...	20.3	7	37	—	4
C. M. Firth...	18	5	42	—	2
E. W. Maitland...	7	—	36	—	12
S. Smith...	5	4	2	—	—

### HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Dr. Lawson, c Henslowe, b Shelford	32
G. D. Campbell, c K. R. Morcom, b Shelford	11
C. M. Firth, b Shelford	0
E. W. Maitland, c Morcom, b Stoddart	52
Surg. Major Reade, c and b Elliott	19
J. Thresher, R.B., b Elliott	2
Q. Sanderson, R.B., b Elliott	0
C. W. Knox, R.B., b Gillett	3
A. K. Travers, b Gillett	0
T. S. Smith, c Morcom, b Elliott	59
E. S. Ezekiel, not out	11
Extras	4

### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wkts.
Li. H. A. Gillett	5	1	11	—	—
H. M. C. Elliott	17.4	5	33	—	4
W. C. Morcom	2	—	14	—	—
Li. T. F. Shelford	12	1	60	—	3
G. H. Sweeting	2	1	7	—	—
Li. T. Stoddart	13	3	34	—	3
M. C. Allenby	1	1	—	—	—

## AMOY RACES.

### FIRST DAY, 7th January.

CONSULAR CUP; presented; value \$100; for all China ponies; weights as per scale; entrance \$5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Dryasdust's Hard Times, 11st. 11b. .... 1  
Captain Thompson's Bankum, 10st. 12lbs. .... 2  
Captain Thompson's Boyne, 10st. 12lbs. .... 3  
Time, 1 min. 59 secs.

TRIAL STAKES; of \$10 each with \$150 added; a forced entry for Amoy subscription griffins of this season; first pony to receive 70 per cent. 2nd 20 per cent. and 3rd 10 per cent.; weights as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. McThorn's Wanderer, 10st. 9lbs. .... 1  
Mr. Ernest's Thug, 11st. 11b. .... 2  
Mr. Bruce's Bumblepuppy, 10st. 12lbs. .... 3  
Time, 1 min. 40.4-5 secs.

RACING STAKES, of \$10 each with \$100 added; second pony \$50; for all China ponies; weights as per scale; one mile and a half.

Mr. Boyd's unplane, 11st. 11b. .... 1  
Mr. Bruce's Timekeeper, 10st. 9lbs. .... 2  
Mr. Barney's Sassa, 11st. 11b. .... 3  
Time, 3 min. 26.1-5 secs.

HAEKWAN CUP, presented; value Hk. Tls. 100; for all China ponies first raced as griffins at Amoy; weights as per scale; entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Boyd's Dundee, 11st. 11b. .... 1  
Mr. Thomas' Otter, 10st. 12lbs. .... 2  
Mr. Bruce's Dainty, 10st. 9lbs. .... 3  
Time, 2 min. 52.4-5 secs.

FOOCHOW CUP; presented; value \$100; for all China ponies; weights as per scale; entrance \$5. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Dryasdust's Cobweb, 11st. 11b. .... 1  
Mr. August's Aristocrat, 11st. 11bs. .... 2  
Mr. MacArthur's Steadfast, 10st. 12lbs. .... 3  
Time, 4 min. 2 sec.

RACE COURSE PLATE; value \$100; 2nd pony \$25; for Amoy subscription griffins of this season; winner of Trial Stakes or Haekwan Cup 5 lbs. extra, or of both 7 lbs. extra; weights as per scale; entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr. Bruce's Bumblepuppy, 10st. 12lbs. .... 1  
Mr. McThorn's Wanderer, 10st. 9lbs. .... 2  
Mr. Trio's Carabine, 11st. 11b. .... 3  
Time 2 min. 20.4 secs.

AMOY STAKES; a forced entry of \$10 each for all ponies entered at this meeting; 1st pony to receive 70 per cent., 2nd 20 per cent., and 3rd 10 per cent.; weights as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Captain Hope's Fir Fly, 10st. 12lbs. .... 1  
Captain Hope's Democrat, 10st. 12lbs. .... 2  
Mr. Dryasdust's Dandy, 10st. 9lbs. .... 3  
Time, 2 min. 47 secs.

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

### LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS.

There was a very small attendance of members on Saturday. The Cup was won by Captain Palmer and the Spoons by Commander Ashe. The following are the best scores:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Hoop points.	Total
Capt. Palmer, O.S.D.	41	28	13	81
Commander Ashe, R.N.	40	33	mil.	78
Mr. W. Stewart	33	33	12	78
Petty Officer T. Bishop	43	20	6	69

## FOOTBALL.

### CLUB v. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather of yesterday afternoon an early start was made in the match between the Hongkong Football Club and the Royal Artillery. From beginning to end the game was very fast and exciting and of an extremely pleasant character. The military commenced in stillties and after a few minutes play one of their forwards sent in a stinger, which struck the post and rebounded into play. Shortly afterwards they sent in another shot, which, however, was skilfully manipulated by the Club's custodian. The Club then visited the other end, and, in attempting to save, the Army had to



concede a corner, from which nothing resulted. Each citadel was then visited in turn, but nothing resulted until about two minutes before half time, when the Club opened the score. Restarting, the military put forth all their energy in order to retrieve the lost point and their opponents' defence was severely tried, but all attempts were fruitless, for although on several occasions good opportunities presented themselves, all attempts were baffled either by the excellent goal-keeping or by erratic shooting. The Club's backs gave the Artillery but little time for aiming, but cleared in excellent style time after time. When the whistle blew the Club left the ground winners by one goal to nil.

#### SCOTLAND v. THE WORLD.

A goodly assemblage on Monday afternoon witnessed the struggle between Scotland and The World for the supremacy of the football field. As soon as the game opened the Scots rushed to the attack and made vigorous attempts to pilot the ball into the desired haven. Ezekiel and Kew were, however, on the alert and prevented danger. A run up the field gave The World an opening, but the ball was sent wide of the mark. Returning, Scotland again assumed the aggressive, but for some time, although quite close to their opponents' goal-mouth, they shot several times very near, but not with the precision necessary for scoring. After twenty minutes' play the ball was passed out to Campbell, who dribbled it up to Macell and after a little dodging the ball was landed under the net. After changing sides The World visited their opponents' stronghold and their goal-keeper had to save, but in doing so more than two steps while carrying the ball were taken, so that a free kick was awarded in front of Scotland's goal. The kick resulted in the ball rebounding from Anton and proceeding into a less dangerous position. Macell now had plenty to do, but he did it well, and Thomson playing a safe and brilliant game did much to ward off attack. A free kick falling to Scotland the ball was centred to Gow, who sent it through by a well-aimed shot. Anton who was playing a sterling game as half-back did much to frustrate visits to his half, and behind him Henderson was conspicuous for his trusty long kicking. At the end the Scottish forwards passed well forward and several corners had to be conceded, Campbell on the left often proving himself a source of anxiety. Hands against The World gave a free kick, from which the ball went under the net without being touched, so that nothing resulted. Time was now called, Scotland having thus obtained a well-deserved victory by two goals to nil.

#### THE CHINESE LOAN AND CHINA'S SOLVENCY

The Chinese loan of last month of Tls. 10,900,000 evidently was a subject of considerable speculation in the "City" for most of the leading papers had remarks more or less pertinent to make with regard to it. A good deal of the confusion was doubtless caused by the conditions on which it was offered. The bonds, for instance, were said to be for £73 10s. Kuping Tls. 500 each, the exchange was put down at 3s. Tls. 500 at 3s. is the equivalent of £75, and not the other. The price of issue was to be 98 per 100, and interest to be at the rate of 7 per cent., not on the nominal but on the actual rate of issue. As was natural under these somewhat incomprehensible terms, so far at least as the British public was concerned, there was raised a good deal of discussion which was certainly not advantageous to the borrowers. There did not at the time seem to be any great prejudice against a silver loan, and it would apparently have been simpler to issue the bonds as such. The introduction of sterling into a silver bond, the interest of which is to be paid not in gold but in silver, was from the investor's point of view palpably a mistake. The transaction was awkward, and this awkwardness bid fair to ruin the whole, which after all was merely accepted as a speculation, not far, in the minds of the subscribers, removed from a gamble. Had the matter been merely a speculation in silver the loan could have been with good management issued at a lower figure. It was pointed out by some of the papers that even if silver fell to one half its value there would still be three-and-a-half per cent. This, however, is a distinct misstatement. It would be still seven per cent., but seven per cent. on a capital of only half the

original value redeemable at the reduced rate after ten years. The other question was about the probability of the Chinese government remaining solvent, and this, really the most serious subject for consideration, seems to have entered but little into the calculation. That China had practically consented to pay to Japan a war indemnity for being attacked without provocation was at the time a fact known in London. It was also known that Japan was by no means modest, and being at the moment cock-of-the-walk was crowing vigorously. A strange idea was prevalent that Japan wanted this indemnity in gold and that she intended to join the number of gold currency countries. Doubtless it would be an advantageous thing for the world at large that Japan and the other silver-using countries should join in with Europe in simplifying commerce by reducing its money of account to a single standard. But there seems no reason to think that Japan desires to do so. As a fact, Japan has alone of silver-using countries been adroit or far-seeing enough to take her advantage out of a falling silver market. India and China both neglected the opportunity offered, while Japan has built up a huge manufacturing industry on it. She would doubtless be equally prepared later on to take advantage of the contrary flux of the tide, but at the moment there is nothing to show that she would gain by a change in currency. To force China to pay her in gold, which she would afterwards have in turn to place on the market, would hardly be a good financial operation for any one except the banks. On the whole, then, the prospects are that China will have to go into the market to raise another silver loan of at least one hundred million taels. This she can hardly expect to get under the best conditions under 6 per cent. It may be said the Foreign Customs revenue of some Tls. 20,000,000 or upwards is sufficient to meet this charge. It is already saddled, however, with some of the older debts, with interest on the November issue of, say, Tls. 11,000,000, with expense of collection, and with charges to the various provincial administrations. Were these latter withdrawn the deficit must be made up somehow; and how is this to be done? The native method of raising *likin* and other dues is useless. It is already carried beyond its productive point. The native officials will resist any attempt at reform from within, and indeed none are capable of undertaking it. There remains but one way of escape and that is a Foreign commission. The Japanese government will, it is no secret, try to stipulate for a Japanese commission, but will the European Powers permit this to be done? This is the question. England under its present government is hopeless. Lord Rosebery and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are looking through a microscope at their infinitesimal majorities in the constituencies. The other Powers, with the probable exception of Germany, are hardly prepared to push the question. It is time that the "City" should learn its lesson better than at its last appearance in public.—*Mercury*.

#### PROPOSED EXTENSION OF SHANGHAI.

A movement is on foot in Shanghai of which it is of the utmost importance our readers should have the earliest information. But of course it is being kept exceedingly quiet, and only the favoured few, who usually get the first of the good things of this world are privileged to share in the costly secretiveness which marks the doings of some of our consulates. The fact that the war scare has had the effect of bringing a large influx of Chinese from all parts of the Empire into Shanghai does not need advertising. It is estimated that since July last we must have received additions in this respect which cannot fall far short of twenty-five thousand. Every vacant house in the Settlements has been eagerly snapped up and mandarins and rich natives from distant places have been only too glad to take leases of large foreign houses at three or four times their ordinary rental. The influx of strangers has in short created a regular boom in house property and the newcomers have somehow or other been wedged into the already terribly overcrowded foreign settlements. As the war goes on this result is certain to greatly increase and in view of such a state of affairs, the desirability of extending the municipal limits—all the Chinese want to live inside—is obvious. In the early days of the trouble we pointed out,

the necessity of doing something to meet the influx of natives, and we are glad to learn that a movement is on foot towards this end. Negotiations have been opened with the Chinese authorities through the Consular Body pointing out the advantages, nay the necessity, of extending the municipal boundary to Jessfield in one direction and to the Point along the river front. We have not heard any further details of the scheme as yet, but our readers will be glad to know that advantage is being taken of the present occasion to move in a right direction, and we wish the project every success. The present limits of Shanghai are absurdly narrow considering its importance and its dense population, which is rapidly covering with dwelling houses every yard of land inside the boundary.—*China Gazette*.

#### THE CONDUCT OF THE JAPANESE AT PORT ARTHUR.

The following article appeared in the *Japan Mail* of the 20th ult.:

"Doubtless the attitude of all fairly-minded persons with regard to the Port Arthur affair has been one of suspended judgment. We have not as yet had any authoritative statement of what really occurred at the capture of the fortress. Newspapers have given their own versions of what war correspondents are supposed to have said, and it has been hinted that the correspondent of the *New York World* is about to publish revelations calculated to startle humanity. Altogether the impression conveyed is that the behaviour of the Japanese soldiers was most cruel and bloodthirsty; that they slew combatants and non-combatants without discrimination, and that they continued this fierce slaughter throughout three days following the capture. Among the four newspaper correspondents present at Port Arthur, three were wholly novel to the work they were required to record. They had never before seen anything of war, and even its ordinary incidents must have been shocking to them. Of course we do not desire to suggest that their evidence is without value, but the public will certainly be inclined to pay far more attention to the testimony of the military *attachés* who accompanied the army, since they necessarily enjoyed the best opportunities of observing the operations, and were moreover competent to estimate them by expert standards. One of these *attachés* has now returned to Tokyo, and we learn from him that the statements hitherto published by the local foreign press must be received with the greatest reservation, and very largely discounted before the residuum of truth is reached. In the first place, this observer states that the civilians, or at any rate the non-combatants, had all left the town of Port Arthur before the assault of the forts, and that a number of the soldiers had either discarded their uniforms altogether, or thrown civilian garments over them. Those men, thus disguised, continues our informant, fought even more resolutely than their comrades, and subsequently escaping into the town maintained their resistance there. The result was a good deal of house-to-house fighting, in which the Japanese used their swords freely, and when a Japanese sets out to use a sword in earnest, the results are often very terrible. That there was unnecessary cutting down seems pretty certain, and it is very conceivable that the cuts and slashes often assumed a character suggestive of mutilation. But our informant did not see anything from which wilful mutilation could fairly be inferred, and he does not believe that genuinely peaceable citizens were killed, or that if a few were killed the thing was intentional. The sum of his opinion is that the Japanese, employing their swords and rifles under circumstances where discrimination was difficult and in the sequel of many Chinese barbarities sufficient to have infuriated the soberest troops in the world, were doubtless guilty of excesses, but not by any means of such excesses as have been laid to their charge. Of the death of women or children he neither saw nor heard anything, and his conviction is that there were no women or children in Port Arthur at the time. Finally, he is emphatic in his denial of the allegation that undisciplined slaughter was continued through several days. The whole affair, so far as the town of Port Arthur was concerned, began and ended during the night of the 21st November. From the following morning nothing of the kind was to be seen. We think it right to lay these facts before our readers. They



## HONGKONG.

are not conclusive, inasmuch as some of the testimony is negative, and negative testimony cannot possess much weight as against positive. But they show, at all events, that the stories hitherto circulated must be received with caution, and that the public should be careful about attaching implicit credence to the allegations of writers, some of whom are proverbially disposed to take the harshest possible view of every offence charged against the Japanese, and one seems to be deliberately resolved to work up this affair into a sensation of which he himself will be the central figure."

Subsequently the editor of the *Mail* was accused of having made unauthorised use of a private conversation, and in an article written in reply he said that he had, as he supposed, obtained direct authorisation to publish the statements made, but it appeared there had been a misunderstanding, that such authorization was not intended, and that publication should have been contingent upon conditions not yet satisfied.

"But," the article proceeds, "it was a misunderstanding as to the point of publication only, not a misunderstanding as to the facts published. The question whether publication was authorized or was not authorized cannot in any way affect the validity of the statements themselves. What appeared in the *Japan Mail* was, in all essentials, an accurate reproduction of the facts embodied in the conversation. We were careful to explain at the time that the testimony thus furnished being, for the most part, negative, could not receive the weight properly belonging to positive evidence. That reservation should have obviated any suspicion that the *attaché's* statements were advanced in contradiction of the assertions of persons who avowed that they had seen things not observed by him. On the other hand, in so far as there was question of general judgments on the conduct of the soldiers, there can be no doubt that the views of a military *attaché* should carry more weight than those of an ordinary newspaper correspondent. We claimed, and properly claimed, such weight for them. But it was never our intention to suggest that our informant's evidence should be taken as invalidating the emphatic narratives given by other observers of things actually falling under their own notice. These reservations made, the fact remains that we have now credible testimony tending to impart a less heinous character to the conduct of the Japanese troops, and it is certainly in the interests of truth and justice that such testimony should be published." But it would appear that the editor of the *Japan Mail* does not attach much value to the testimony, for, in the course of his reply to the comments of other journals, he claims that the *Japan Mail* was the first paper to refer editorially to the atrocities at Port Arthur and he quotes the conclusion of his first article on the subject, which was as follows:—"Already infuriated by a passion for vengeance and now deprived of reason by the fumes of alcohol, these coolies and the soldiers, whether many or few, that participated in their crime, have inflicted lasting injury on their country's reputation. It is something to know that order was restored in the morning, and that thenceforth the kind treatment enjoined by Japanese military regulations was extended to all the inhabitants of the place. It is also something to remember how different had been the conduct of the troops at Chin Chow a few days previously, when the taking of the town, far from bringing ruin and death to the people, inaugurated a season of charitable succour. The ferocity shown at Port Arthur was evidently due to the brutal cruelty previously exhibited by the Chinese themselves. But the delirium of vengeance, whatever its exciting cause, always disgraces humanity." So far from the negative evidence of the military *attaché* having modified this judgement, the editor says:—"Even these words, strongly condemnatory as they are, must now be held inadequate, since further testimony shows that the undisciplined slaughter continued through at least three consecutive days."

The *Sea Swallow*, we learn from the *N. C. Daily News*, was abandoned having lost her masts during bad weather off Formosa. The captain, chief officer, and crew were picked up by the *Contest* and taken to Moji and then sent to Nagasaki by the *Cathay*, which steamer brought them on to Shanghai.

The Sanitary Board met on the 3rd inst. and appointed a committee to draw up by-laws under the Insanitary Dwellings Ordinance. At the Police Court on the 3rd inst. an assistant at the Hongkong Dispensary was fined \$5 for supplying morphia to the late Baron de Grandvaux contrary to the provisions of the Morphia Ordinance, but the case is to be reheard; the defence is that the morphia had been prescribed, although no prescription was actually produced. The Taipingshan Arbitration Board is proceeding with the claims for compensation for the resumption of the property in the closed area by the Crown. The annual tea meeting of the Seamen's Mission was held at the Sailor's Home on the 4th inst.

There were 1,020 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 112 were Europeans.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that owners of houses, outside the Taipingshan area, closed by order of the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board, may now obtain possession of their property on application to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Early on Thursday morning a German of the crew of the steamer *Luwang*, at the Kowloon Wharves, while emptying refuse matter, lost his balance and fell into the harbour, where, not knowing how to swim, he was carried under by the strong current and drowned. His body has not thus far been found.

The steamer *Loosok*, which arrived from Bangkok on Sunday, reports that on Saturday evening she sighted, five miles from Ladrone Island, a junk which had apparently been out through collision and abandoned. It appears that the steamer *Agamemnon*, which arrived on Friday from the North, ran into a junk outside Hongkong. The junk sighted by the *Loosok* is no doubt the same. Several of the junk's crew are reported to have been drowned in the collision.

Three privates of the Hongkong Regiment, named M. Selman, Rambus, and Mokurba Kan, were charged before Commander Hastings on Thursday in the Police Court with highway robbery. It is alleged they took by force from one J. F. Abraham \$47 worth of personal property, including \$25 in money that he had won that night gambling at Kowloon. He missed the last launch and had to walk home and permitted himself to be guided by one of the Pathans who had watched him make his winnings. On the way they met other Indians and they set upon him, gagged him, and robbed him. P.C. Findley, stationed at Hungnam, testified that he had met with Sikhs on the highway just prior to meeting the complainant. At the request of the Police the case was adjourned.

We have received the first number of the *Hongkong Philatelic Journal*, published by Mr. E. J. de Figueiredo, and which is to appear monthly. It contains a large quantity of matter interesting to stamp collectors and will no doubt secure a wide circulation. There is an article on the Foochow Post Office, by Mr. J. Menarini. The office was to be opened on the 1st January and the new stamps will be for sale about the 1st March; in the meantime a "paid" stamp together with the cancelling stamp with date will be used. Mr. Menarini is the designer of the new stamp. Twelve designs were advertised for and accepted by the Committee, but after consultation with Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, in whose hands the printing of the stamps was placed, it was decided that the twelve values should have only one design.

On New Year's Day the body of a Chinaman was found stretched out on the public highway a short distance beyond the point where the road turns from Wanchai towards Causeway Bay. He had evidently been dead for some hours, but there seemed to be no trace of any wound or violence that could have caused his death. It is believed that probably the man was a mendicant who had come in from China and been taken ill and died, and had been left there either by some vehicle or been carried from a boat. It was singular to note the complete indifference with which the many Chinese passed by this lifeless body, scarcely seeing it, and paying less attention to it than if it were a log of wood. Nothing was spread over it and it lay there in the glare and heat of the sun till past midday, a very startling spectacle to holiday pleasure seekers.

The following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended 31st December, 1894, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are published:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	1,448,767	700,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	4,896,871	2,500,000
	\$6,255,638	\$3,200,000

About eight o'clock on Sunday night an alarm of fire was rung, which was instantly responded to by the Fire Brigade; but, despite their promptness they found No. 210, Queen's Road Central, already fiercely attacked by a hot fire, which was rapidly consuming the two upper floors. With energetic and persistent attention the fire was, however, confined to these two floors, and the adjoining buildings practically escaped uninjured. The basement was unscathed by the fire, but was well flooded by the heavy streams thrown on the floors above. We understand the place was insured for \$10,000. A strange coincidence is that about four months ago No. 228, next door, was on fire and is now also insured for \$10,000. The Fire Brigade deserves commendation for the prompt and business-like manner in which the fire of Sunday night was extinguished.

Mr. Jerome Dyer, who visited the colony in May last as correspondent for the *Melbourne Argus* and *Australasian*, accompanying the Victorian Government Commercial Commission, arrived here by the *Taiyuen* and proceeded to Japan. As mentioned in our issue of Monday, Mr. Dyer is now visiting China and Japan on behalf of a syndicate of the leading merchants and producers of Victoria, and he informs us that on his return from the North in a few weeks he will hold an exhibition here of Australian products on a much larger scale than before. These food products seem to have rapidly established a reputation here, so much so that would-be buyers found a difficulty in obtaining supplies. This has now been remedied and all the leading storekeepers have now full stocks and have made arrangements for regular shipments. Our Australian neighbours have achieved success because they deserve it. We understand that their wines are now likely to come largely into consumption here.

At the meeting of the "Odd Volumes" on Friday night Mr. W. E. Crow opened a debate on the control of the liquor traffic in Hongkong, advocating that steps should be taken to prevent the sale of certain spirits sold as brandy, whisky, etc., but which were really distilled from potatoes and other roots, and the consumption of which by the soldiers and sailors was a cause of anxiety to military and naval officers, as it was believed that under the influence of these spurious liquors the men committed crimes which they would never commit under the influence of more wholesome spirits. He produced a bottle of "Pure Highland whisky made in Germany" which he had purchased through the compradore for forty-five cents and a bottle of "brandy" purchased in the same way for thirty cents. He explained that chemical analysis did not give tests sufficiently close to detect the deleterious ingredients in these spirits, although by the smell and by common sense one could tell at once that the liquors were not genuine. He therefore advocated that some control should be exercised over the sale of liquor. An interesting debate ensued in the course of which one gentleman, after enumerating a number of other articles which might be used for distillation, said that in America, after suitable preparation, very good whisky was made from old clothes. The same gentleman also threw some doubt on the unwholesomeness of the cheap liquors, referred to by the opener of the debate, and, granting that they made men drunk sooner, and that of two evils it was desirable to choose the lesser, he asked whether it was better that a man should get drunk having taken only a small quantity of cheap stuff into his stomach or should have to take a much larger quantity of more expensive liquor. At the close of the debate a resolution was carried to the effect that the question of the control of the liquor traffic demanded serious consideration and a second resolution calling for taxation of spirits and direct control by the Government. Commander W. C. H. Hastings presided.



Miike Lump ...	7.25 to 7.50 ex ship, nominal.
Miike Small ...	6.25 to 6.50 ex ship, nominal.
Moji Lump.....	6.50 to 7.00 ex ship, steady.

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 9th January.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

**YARNS AND PIECE GOODS:—English Yarn.**—100 bales English No. 22/24 at \$101. **Bombay Yarns.**—710 bales No. 10 at \$64 to \$71, 315 bales No. 12 at \$65 to \$69, 60 bales No. 16 at \$73 to \$75, and 370 bales No. 20 at \$77 to \$80. **White Shirtings.**—800 pieces Gold Tiger at \$5.60, 2,250 pieces Flower at \$4.47, 250 pieces D. 90 at \$3.32, 950 pieces S.S. at \$4.25, 2,000 pieces O. chop at \$4, 500 pieces Gold Goose at \$3.95, 500 pieces, S.Q. at \$4.05, 500 pieces Gold Joss No. 2 at \$3.05, 500 pieces X6 at \$3.61, 500 pieces X7 at \$3.90, 2,000 pieces Red Dragon 48 reed at \$2.10. **Irish Folds.**—500 pieces Gold Horse at \$4.20, 250 pieces Gold Stag at \$4.50. **Grey Shirtings.**—84 lbs.—1,500 pieces Blue Fish at \$2.40, 600 pieces Red 5 Men at \$2.50, 600 pieces Red Seal at \$2.47, 600 pieces Red Cock at \$2.40, 600 pieces Blue Cock at \$2.47, 10 lbs.—500 pieces Vase at \$3.60. **T-Cloths.**—6 lbs. Bombay.—1,000 pieces at \$1.63, 7 lbs. Mexican.—1,500 pieces Red Stag at \$2.17, 450 pieces Blue Dragon at \$2.15, 375 pieces Silver Joss at \$1.92, 750 pieces 4 Stags at \$2.10, 1,500 pieces Silver Dragon at \$2.05, 8 lbs. Mexican.—900 pieces VV at \$2.65, 600 pieces XX at \$2.70, 900 pieces Red Dragon at \$2.17 to \$2.20. **Drills.**—150 pieces Dragon at \$3.75. **Victoria Lawns.**—1,000 pieces Violet Lion at \$0.65, 4,000 pieces Brown Stag at \$0.59, 1,000 pieces White Stag at \$0.64, 2,000 pieces Violet Stag at \$0.68. **Ca 3 lets.**—150 pieces 9 Old Men Assorted at \$16.75, 50 pieces 9 Old Men Indigo at \$17.60.

COTTON YARN.	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20 .....	\$61.00 to \$84.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24 .....	96.00 to 100.00
" 22 to 24 .....	99.00 to 103.00
" 28 to 32 .....	108.00 to 114.00
" 38 to 42 .....	115.00 to 122.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.....	1.40 to 1.50
7lbs.....	1.85 to 2.08
8.4 lbs.....	2.40 to 3.10
9 to 10 lbs.....	3.25 to 3.60
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.25 to 2.40
58 to 60 ..	2.70 to 3.20
64 to 66 ..	3.30 to 3.70
Fine .....	3.90 to 6.00
Book-folds ..	3.50 to 5.20
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.60 to 1.35
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.40 to 1.50
7lbs. (32 ..)	1.75 to 1.85
6lbs. (32 ..), Mexs.	1.55 to 1.65
7lbs. (32 ..), "	1.95 to 2.15
8 to 8½ lbs. (36 in.)	2.10 to 2.80
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 4lbs .....	3.00 to 4.00

FANCY COTTONS	
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5lbs.	1.30 to 2.70
Breccades—Dyed .....	3.90 to 4.95
	per yard
Damasks .....	0.13 to 0.17
Chintzes—Assorted .....	3.07 to 0.12
Velvets—Black, 22 in.....	0.21 to 0.32
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.18 to 0.24

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	per dozen
WOOLLENS	
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.55 to 0.85
German .....	0.95 to 1.10
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.	1.20 to 2.60
	per piece
Long Ella—Scarlet .....	6.50 to 7.80
Assorted .....	6.60 to 7.90
Camlets—Assorted .....	14.00 to 29.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted	13.50 to 21.00
Orleans—Plain .....	3.70 to 4.90
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12lbs.....	4.50 to 9.00

METALS	
Iron—Nail Rod .....	3.20 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar.....	3.15 to 3.20
Swedish Bar .....	4.35 to —
Small Round Rod.....	3.30 to —
Hoop .....	4.30 to —
Old Wire Rope.....	3.00 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	6.25 to —
	per case
Yellow Metal—Muntz, 14/28 oz.	25.00 to 25.25
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	25.00 to —
Elliot's, 16/28 oz.	25.00 to —
	per picul
Japan Copper—Slabs .....	24.50 to —
Tiles .....	24.50 to —
Tin .....	37.50 to —
	per box
Tin-Plates.....	6.00 to —

Steel .....	per cwt. case 5.25 to —
SUNDRIES	per picul
Quicksilver .....	118.00 to —
	per qox
Window Glass .....	3.20 to —
	per case
Kerosene Oil .....	1.75 to 1.70

SHANGHAI, 3rd January.—(From Mr. G. W. Noel's Report.)—The New Year has opened in a much more propitious manner than hoped for scarcely a month ago, when Importers were beginning to look upon the future of the trade with something like despair, even the short but sharp boom that subsequently took place failing to impart much confidence, and before the end of the year was reached a reaction seemed imminent. The prospects of an early cessation of hostilities and a pacific understanding being arrived at are, however, becoming daily brighter now, and the hopes of all engaged in the import trade are proportionately elevated. It was hardly to be expected that much would be done during this last interval and the improvement in the situation is shown more by the increased enquiry, so far, than by the actual business transacted, which has been chiefly for current requirements, the near approach of the Native annual settling making it difficult to arrange sales of any extent for payment before that date, and present prices do not offer sufficient inducement to sell for longer delivery. The closure of the Banks for the New Year holidays practically put forward business out of the question, but, as exchange opened this morning slightly firmer, doubtless a good many of the numerous offers that are being submitted to Manchester will go through, although in many cases shipment will be very late. Commercial advices from different parts of the country are more satisfactory. The natives of Ningpo are getting over their recent scare and are resuming their ordinary avocations, which, together with a decidedly better demand for Hankow, has had a marked effect on the trade here, reflected more particularly by the improvement in the auction prices. According to the latest news from Tientsin, too, there is a good business doing at better rates, the heavier makes selling at about the equivalent of prices current here at present, but Grey and White Shirtings, the latter especially, still show a considerable margin.

**Metals.**—(From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report.)—4th January:—During the fortnight which has elapsed since the issue of my last report, business has been interfered with by the Christmas and New Year holidays and has continued to slack with the approach of the Chinese New Year. Quotations, which are mostly much below cost laid prices, are with few exceptions quite nominal. There have been small sales of Lead at quotation. Iron and other Metals, excepting Straits Tin, which has been sold in fair quantities to river ports, have not met with any demand.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 8th January.—Business has been comparatively brisk during the week under review and rates have been well maintained. The market generally closes firm with an upward tendency.

**BANKS.**—Hongkong and Shanghai have been enquired for in small lots at 112 and 113 per cent. prem., but holders are not inclined to part and we have no sales to report. Other Bank stock remains neglected.

**MARINE INSURANCES.**—China Traders have changed hands at \$60, and close steady at that rate. Yangtzes have changed hands in Shanghai at Tls. 80, and North Chinas at Tls. 202½. Straits after further sales at \$25 weakened somewhat and sales have been effected at \$24 closing with sellers. The demand for Cantons has not been met and buyers now offer \$155 without finding sellers.

**FIRE INSURANCES.**—Hongkongs, after small sales at \$175, are wanted at \$177½ to \$180. Chinas have changed hands at \$75 to \$75½ closing steady.

**SHIPPING.**—Douglas's have continued to rule firm and a fair number of shares have changed hands at \$52, \$52½, and \$53, closing steady at latter rate. Indo-Chinas have found buyers at \$38½. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have ruled somewhat weaker and shares are on offer at \$26½. Other Shipping stocks are neglected.

**REFINERIES.**—China and Sugars after changing hands at \$139 are enquired for at \$141. Luzons continue neglected.

**MINING.**—Panjoms have declined to \$7.50, with sales at \$3 and \$7.75. Charbonnages on telegraphic news of a re-organization having

been arranged in Paris rose to \$85, with sales; at time of writing they are weaker with sellers at \$82½. Jelebus have changed hands at \$5, and a sale Raubs is reported at \$4.25.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Docks have been in some demand and have changed hands in small lots at 81 and 82 per cent. prem. Kowloon Wharfs have further risen to \$36½, and close steady. Lands have found small investing buyers at \$53. Watsons have been neglected and sellers rule the market at \$9.75.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'ha.	\$125	113 p. ct. pm.
China, Japan, &c.	\$25.0	nom.
Do., Founders.....	\$1	\$5
Nat. Bank of Ch...		
B. Shares.....	\$8	\$18½, buyers
Foun. Shares...	\$1	nom.
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	\$2½ buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$1	\$4, sellers
China Borneo .....	\$55	nom.
China Sugar .....	\$100	\$141, buyers
Chinese Loan '86 E.	\$250	11 p. ct. pm.
Dakin, Cruicks'k & Co.	\$5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co. ....	\$10	\$4½
Kenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$15, buyers
Green Island Cement	\$50	\$3½
H. Brick & Cement.	\$12.50	\$4, buyers
H. & C. Bakery .....	\$50	\$36
Hongkong & C. Gas.	\$10	\$125
Hongkong Electric...	\$8	\$4, sales
H. B. L. Tramways...	\$100	\$65, buyers
Hongkong Ice .....	\$25	\$8
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$36½, sales
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$120, sellers
H. & W. Dock .....	\$125	82 p. ct. pm., sales
Hotels—		
Hongkong Hotel...	\$50	\$9, buyers
Shameen .....	\$20	\$4
Insurances—		
Canton .....	\$50	\$155, buyers
China Fire .....	\$20	\$75½, sales
China Traders' .....	\$25	\$60, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire .....	\$50	\$180, sales
North-China .....	\$25	Tls. 200
Straits Marine.....	\$20	\$24, sales & sellers
Union .....	\$25	\$126
Yangtze .....	\$60	\$80, sales
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investm't.	\$50	\$53, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$7½, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$10½
West Point Buildg.	\$40	\$16, sellers
Luzon Sugar .....	\$100	\$48, sellers
Mining—		
New Balmoral.....	\$3	\$3, sales
Charbonnages.....	\$131.58	\$82½
Jelebu .....	\$5	\$5, sales & buyers
Punjom .....	\$3½	\$7½, sellers
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$2, sales & sellers
Raubs .....	13s. 10d.	\$4½, sales
Steamship Coys.—		
China & Manila...	\$50	\$65, sellers
Douglas S. S. Co....	\$50	\$58, sales
H., Canton, & M...	\$20	\$26½, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N...	\$10	\$38½, sales
W'chai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$40
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$9½, sellers

CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers

SHANGHAI, 4th January.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report.)—Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—There is no business reported in this stock. The market is firm, with no sellers under 115 per cent. premium. There are Hongkong buyers at 112 per cent. premium. Shipping.—China Mutual S. N. Preference shares changed hands at Tls. 50. Taku Tug & Lighter shares are wanted at Tls. 60. Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat shares are wanted at \$26½. Docks.—Shares in Boyd & Co. were placed at Tls. 150, and in S. C. Farnham & Co. at Tls. 115 and Tls. 117½. Marine Insurance.—North-Chinas were placed at Tls. 202½, at which a few shares are offering. Yangtzes changed hands to-day at \$80. Straits were placed at \$17½ from Hongkong and \$20½, and are wanted. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs are wanted at \$175 and Chinas at \$75. Wharfs.—Shanghai and Hongkew shares were placed at Tls. 235, and Hongkong and Whampoa shares, from Hongkong, at \$36 and \$36½. Mining.—Sheridans were sold, and are wanted, at Tls. 1. Jelebus were placed at \$5½. Miscellaneous.—The Shanghai Gas Company has declared the usual half-yearly dividend, of 6 per cent., payable on the 10th current. Shanghai Waterworks shares are wanted at Tls. 165. Shanghai Land Investment shares changed hands at Tls. 35, and Hongkong Land Investment shares were placed, from Hongkong, at \$53. Shanghai-Sumatra



Mr. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, returned from Shanghai on Wednesday by the C. P. steamer *Empress of China*.

The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited have received the following telegram from Mr. John Grant, the General Manager at the mine.—"Mount McDonald, 3 35 p.m., 5th January, 1895. Mill running on low grade ore, crushed 9 tons, obtained 71 ounces gold. Developments promise well. We think future runs will be better. The development of the mine fully justifies the expectations which have been formed."

### CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

It is reported that Chang Chih-tung, the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, is about to send a deputy to Canton for the collection of 50,000 men to place under the command of Fung Tse-tsai, who, as already reported, will proceed to the front soon.

As cases of smuggling Japanese goods into the city have become so numerous since the date of prohibition, the lekin officials have been compelled to issue another notice withdrawing the prohibition for six months.

Pak Sau-po and three others, all Manchus, who were charged with having committed robbery and ravished females inside the city some months ago, were again taken before the Nanhai Magistrate on the 28th ult. and were sentenced to be exiled to the Amoor. On the same day they started for Peking under escort.

The term of the kerosine oil farm will expire soon. A syndicate under the head of Wong Kai-tong has filed a tender offering \$80,000 per annum for the period of six years. The application promises to advance the said amount to the Government for the first year and states that the levy of the farm on oil will be 30 cents per case.

In connection with the War loan, we learn that the amount collected up to date is Tls. 1,687,000. The sea products dealers in the city have promised to advance Tls. 100,000 to the Government and the latter will remit the extra lekin tax on their goods. Viceroy Li has sent a Wei-yuen to Ko-in district with a view to raising a portion of the loan from the pawnbroker's shops there. It is rumoured that the big ones will have to contribute Tls. 500 and the small ones Tls. 250.

It will be remembered that some ten days ago a man named Wong Chi was taken up to Canton on a charge of having collected men at Kowloon for the Japanese Government and that he was found guilty and sentenced to death. Two days ago another man was arrested in the Sai-chiu district for being connected with this affair and was taken to Canton.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The fourth son of Li Hung-chang and the daughter of a former Governor of the Minché provinces were lately married, with great pomp, at Yangchow, the *Mercury* says. The couple are described in the native papers as a very young and handsome pair, and they received a vast number of presents from various official friends. They are soon to leave for Tientsin.

A correspondent at Weihaiwei writes to the *Chifoo Express* as follows:—"I am rather late in reporting an occurrence of interest which happened here on the 9th December. On that day the Japanese armed merchant cruiser tried to find out what was going on in our harbour; she was first seen at noon in a westerly direction, and as she was not more than about 7,500 metres from the forts she would certainly have been fired at had she not been flying the British flag. The men on the look-out told me that the same vessel had passed the day previous under the Italian flag. Thinking, however, that the men might be mistaken orders to fire were not given. On the afternoon of the 9th, a rainy and dusky day, the vessel in question came nearer to the entrance than it probably had been her instructions or intentions, and being made out to be a Japanese was fired at from the fort Chao-pei-tsui. She was at the time judged to be 8,500 metres from the guns, but the distance only being 7,500 the shell (24 cm.) struck her funnel. The next shot, a 28 cm. live shell, fell on her deck, which must have caused a good deal of damage, the weight of the shell being 760 lbs., falling through her deck under an angle of descent of 15 degrees and burst-

ing with a charge of 25 lbs. between her decks. A fisherman the next morning brought a spar, which he had seen flying in the air at the time the funnel was struck. Orders have now been given to the forts to fire at any ships coming within range, unless they are recognized to be Chinese vessels, and I hope this will be a warning to the peaceful coasters trading up this way not to pass Weihaiwei closer than eight miles, as even at that distance the newly erected guns with their high elevation may do serious damage.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### TEA

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1894-95	1893-94
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama.....	27,938,522	27,285,240
Kobe.....	16,222,254	15,963,532
	44,160,776	43,248,772

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1894-95	1893-94
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao.....	7,553,372	7,341,255
Amoy.....	719,368	640,268
Foochow.....	13,777,348	20,924,809
Shanghai and Hankow.....	21,591,498	24,872,929
	43,641,586	53,781,961

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1894-95	1893-94
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton.....	2,662,360	1,109,192
Amoy.....	16,535,397	16,812,488
Foochow.....	8,140,519	5,883,106
Shanghai.....	25,783,527	23,749,507
	53,121,803	47,554,278

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1894-95	1893-94
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai.....	22,555,223	21,619,462

SHANGHAI, 4th January. (From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s circular.)—Our last "printed" Tea market advices were dated 21st December, 1894.

Black Tea.—The following settlements are reported:—  
Ningchow... 122½-chests at Tls. 14.00 a picul.  
Oonam... 930 " " 11.35 to 13.25 a pl.

Total 1,052 half-chests.

Stock.—4,814 half-chests.

Green Tea.—The season for Country Tea is closed. About 518 half-chests Pingsuey remain unsold, and it is said that no further supplies will be brought forward this season. The export figures to Europe and America given below may be considered the final figures for the season.

Settlements since 21st December are:—

Pingsuey...	704½-chests at Tls. 16 to 23 a picul.
Tienkai...	1,757 " " 26.00 to 41.50 "
Fychow...	126 " " Shipped.
Local P'ked	425 " " "

Total.....3,012½-chests.

#### SILK.

SHANGHAI, 3rd January. (From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular.)—London telegrams dated 1st inst. report the market "quiet" without alteration in quotations. Deliveries of China to 30th December 600 bales. Raw Silk.—Notwithstanding the holidays about 750 bales of Raws were settled. The market is strong and for some favourite chops a slight advance has been paid. Tsattees.—Settlements for the week amount to 500 bales at hardening rates. Gold Lion at Tls. 34½, Gold Kiling at Tls. 317½. Taysaams.—Green Kahings, Woosies, and Chincums changed hands at quotations to the extent of about 200 bales. Yellow Silk.—Has gone quiet, and we hear of no transactions. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 27th December to the 2nd January, are 890 bales of White and 46 bales of Yellow Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—Nothing doing. Wild silk.—Nothing doing. Waste Silk.—No transactions reported. Pongees.—No transactions reported.

Purchases include:—Tsattees.—Mountain 4 at Tls. 347½, Gold Lion at Tls. 340, Gold Kiling at Tls. 317½, Chay Kiling at Tls. 280, Siebing Quong-toong at Tls. 317½, Blue Phoenix at Tls. 300. Tay-

saam.—Green Kahing Gold Goose 1 at Tls. 337½, do. do. 2 at Tls. 317½, 9/12 Moss, Green Horse 2 at Tls. 330, do. Green Stork 1 at Tls. 330, do. do. 3 at Tls. 290, Double Butterfly No. 2 at Tls. 290. Chincum.—Tiger chop No. 1 at Tls. 337½.

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1894-95	1893-94
	bales	bales
Canton.....	5,556	1,712
Shanghai.....	5,825	1,293
Yokohama.....	17,711	8,549
	29,092	11,554

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1894-95	1893-94
	bales	bales
Canton.....	9,573	11,592
Shanghai.....	33,136	36,051
Yokohama.....	13,058	13,929
Total to date.....	55,787	61,572

#### CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 8th January.—Stocks are large and demand small and a further decline has to be reported. Quotations for Formosa are \$38.00 to \$38.50.

#### SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 8th January.—Under the influence of large arrivals and small demand prices have continued to decline. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.61 to 7.65 per p. l.
do. " 2, White...	7.17 to 7.20 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.92 to 4.95 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.70 to 4.72 "
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.52 to 7.55 "
do. " 2, White...	6.97 to 7.00 "
do. " 1, Brown...	4.61 to 4.65 "
Swatow, No. 2, Brown...	4.45 to 4.48 "
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	11.15 to 11.20 "
Shekloong ".....	10.25 to 10.30 "

#### OPIMUM.

HONGKONG, 8th January.—Bengal.—A substantial improvement has taken place during the period under review. New Patna has advanced to \$870 and New Benares closes nominally at \$524.

Malwa.—Prices have advanced for all descriptions. Holders are firm, but buyers do not show much eagerness to operate. The following are the current figures:—

New.....	\$690 with allowance of ½ to ¾ centies
Old (2 to 3 yrs.)	\$710 " " to ½ "
" (4 to 5 yrs.)	\$710 without allowance
" (6, 7, 8 yrs.)	\$720 " " 1 "

Persian.—The market for this drug also has undergone an advance. Paper-wrapped closes at \$720 to \$780 and Oily at \$680 to \$700 according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

Patna.....	2,485 chests
Benares.....	1,090 "
Malwa.....	1,000 "
Persian.....	1,030 "

#### COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIMUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1894.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan. 3	842½	—	827½	—	690	700/720
Jan. 4	847½	—	830	—	690	700/720
Jan. 5	855	—	837½	—	690	700/720
Jan. 6	855	—	840	—	690	700/720
Jan. 7	86½	—	840	—	690	700/720
Jan. 8	87	—	842½	—	690	700/720

#### RICE.

HONGKONG, 8th January.—There has been a considerable fall in prices, there being no demand, while arrivals continue large. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	per picul
" Round, good quality.....	\$1.96 to 1.98
" Long.....	2.23 to 2.26
" ".....	2.34 to 2.37
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2.....	1.98 to 2.10
" Garden, ".....	2.12 to 2.45
Siam White.....	2.82 to 2.85
" Fine Cargo.....	3.12 to 3.15

#### COALS.

HONGKONG, 8th January.—Market weak. No business. Quotations are:—

Cardiff.....	\$12.00 to 13.00 ex ship, nominal.
Australian.....	10.50 to 11.00 ex ship, sellers.



Tobacco shares were sold at Tls. 235 for cash, and at the same rate for delivery on 15th February, and Shanghai Ice shares, new issue, at Tls. 110.

Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—115 per cent. prem.  
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited.—Nominal.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited. Founders.—Nominal.

National Bank of China, Ltd., A.—Nominal.

National Bank of China, Ltd., B.—\$21.

National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—Nom.

Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 103½ per sh.

Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 28 per sh.

China Mutual S. N. Co.—£50 per share.

Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—T. Tls. 60 per sh.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26½ per share.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share.

Shanghai Dock Co.—Tls. 550 per share.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Tls. 300 per share.

Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 150 per share.

S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 117½ per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—81 per cent. premium.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share.

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 202½ per share.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$127½ per share.

Yangtze Insce. Assocn., Ltd.—\$80 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$145 per share.

Straits Insurance Co., Limited.—\$21½ per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$175 per sh.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$75 per share.

Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$5½ per share.

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 235 per share.

Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 37 per share.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$37½ per share.

Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 1 per share.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares—\$1½ per share.

Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5½ per sh.

Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$5 per sh.

Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 147½ per share.

Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 122½ per sh.

Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 205 per share.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 165 per sh.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 36 p. sh.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$148 per sh.

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$14 per share.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Tls. 35 per share.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$54½ p. sh.

J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$37½ per share.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 33½ per sh.

Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 25 per share.

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 235 per sh.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 95 per share.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.

Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 122 per share.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.—\$10½ per share.

L'Hotel des Colonies—Tls. 20.

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Debentures.—Nominal.

Lyceum Theatre Debentures.—Tls. 12.

Chinese Imp. Gov. Loan, 1896, E.—Tls. 250 (a).

Shanghai Municipal Debentures.—Tls. 100 (a).

Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 95 (a).

Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 95.

(a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

## TUESDAY, 8th January. EXCHANGE.

### ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2/0  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/0  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... —  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0½  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0½  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/0½

### ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.52  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.57

### ON GERMANY.—

On demand ..... 2.03

### ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 48½  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 50½

### ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 187  
Bank, on demand ..... 187½

### ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 187  
Bank, on demand ..... 187½

### ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight ..... 73  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 74

### ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand ..... 1 % dis.

### ON MANILA.—

On demand ..... 14 % pm., nom.

### ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand ..... ½ % dis.

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ..... 9.80

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..... 50.50

## TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 4th January. (From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report.)—Since writing on the 21st ult., the Christmas and New Year holidays have intervened, and there is no feature of special interest to record in our freight market homewards. Shippers to New York by steam direct have met with a short supply of tonnage, and have had to avail themselves of London steamers, for transhipment there to destination, but the incoming steamers should be more than sufficient to fill requirements. From Japan rates have fallen, as was only to be expected, and vessels can now be obtained at \$2.25 from Moji and \$2 from Nagasaki to this. Rates of freight are:—Shanghai to London, E. & O. S. N. Co., O. S. S. Co., Ben Line, C. M. S. N. Co., Glen Line, and Shire Line 40s. per ton general cargo, 45s. waste silk, 50s. tea. Shanghai to Northern Continental ports 42s. 6d. per ton general cargo, 45s. waste silk. Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference circular. Shell Line, Shanghai to London, 40s. less 10 per cent., Shanghai to Hamburg 35s., Shanghai to New York 44s. Shanghai to New York direct 50s. for general cargo and tea. Shanghai to New York via London 50s. for general cargo and tea. Shanghai to New York sailer 25s. Newchwang to Swatow, Amoy, Canton, and Kobe season closed. Chefoo to Swatow 20 cents. Chinkiang to Canton 19 candareens. Wuhu to Canton and Swatow nothing doing. Moji to Shanghai \$2.25 per ton coal. Nagasaki to Shanghai \$2 per ton coal. Settlements during the fortnight:—Albert, Norwegian steamer, 451 tons register, Shanghai-Nagasaki, private terms. Independent, German steamer, 781 tons register, Shanghai-Nagasaki, private terms. No disengaged vessels in port.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Glenfruin (str.), Formosa (str.), Pekin (str.).  
For BREMEN.—Gera (str.).  
For HAVRE.—Kriemhild (str.).  
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of China (str.).  
For VICTORIA, B.C.—Victoria (str.).  
For SAN FRANCISCO.—City of Rio (str.), Sierra Miranda.  
For NEW YORK.—William J. Rotch, Berlin.  
For AUSTRALIA.—Changsha (str.).

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## HONGKONG.

### January—

ARRIVALS.  
3, Haitan, British str., from Foochow.  
3, Esang, British str., from Canton.  
3, Mathilde, German str., from Quinhon.  
3, Progress, German str., from Honcohe Bay.  
3, Siam, British str., from Bangkok.  
3, Te Yi, German str., from Canton.  
3, Berlin, Amr. ship, from Shanghai.  
3, Cheang Hye Teng, Brit. str., from Straits.  
3, Donner, German str., from Saigon.  
3, Taiwan, British str., from Chinkiang.  
4, Frejr, Danish str., from Pakhoi.  
4, Agamemnon, British str., from Shanghai.  
4, Assam, British str., from Kobe.  
4, Hoihow, British str., from Canton.  
4, Continental, Dutch str., from Amoy.  
4, Fushun, British str., from Canton.  
4, Katsang, British str., from Chinkiang.  
4, Memnon, British str., from Sandakan.  
4, Wuptan, German str., from Moji.  
4, Canton, British str., from Canton.  
4, Devawongae, British str., from Bangkok.  
4, Shantung, British str., from Shanghai.

5, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.  
5, Loosok, British str., from Bangkok.  
5, Turbo, British str., from Kobe.  
5, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.  
5, Ask, Danish str., from Haiphong.  
5, Peik, Norw. str., from Canton.  
5, Azamor, British str., from Kobe.  
5, Glenfalloch, British str., from London.  
5, Lyderhorn, Norw. str., from Moji.  
6, Changsha, British str., from Canton.  
6, Kriemhild, German str., from Kobe.  
6, Phra C. C. Klao, Brit. str., from Bangkok.  
6, Sophie Rickmers, German str., from Moji.  
6, Mercury, British cruiser, from Chusad.  
7, Te Li, German str., from Canton.  
7, Presto, German str., from Quinhon.  
7, Gera, German str., from Shanghai.  
7, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.  
7, Taicheong, German str., from Arge Bay.  
7, Hangchow, British str., from Chinkiang.  
7, Nanyang, German str., from Chinkiang.  
7, Angerton, British str., from Amoy.  
7, Soochow, British str., from Chinkiang.  
7, Lifoo, German str., from Shanghai.  
8, Bonlawers, British str., from Saigon.  
8, Salazie, French str., from Shanghai.  
8, Peiyang, German str., from Canton.  
8, Picciola, German str., from Saigon.

### January—

### DEPARTURES.

3, Riversdale, British str., for Moji.  
3, Wandering Jew, Amr. sh., for New York.  
3, Oopack, British str., for Shanghai.  
3, Tam O'Shanter, Amr. ship, for New York.  
3, Thales, British str., for Taiwanfoo.  
3, Esang, British str., for Shanghai.  
3, Lawang, German str., for Yokohama.  
3, Pekin, British str., for Shanghai.  
3, Peninsular, British str., for Europe.  
3, Sikh, British str., for Shanghai.  
3, Tailee, German str., for Swatow.  
3, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.  
4, Te-yi, German str., for Shanghai.  
4, Tamsui, British str., for Swatow.  
4, Pakshan, British str., for Swatow.  
4, Arroyo, British str., for Shanghai.  
4, Chelydra, British str., for Calcutta.  
4, Glenartney, British str., for London.  
4, Straits of Dover, British str., for Moji.  
4, Taichow, British str., for Bangkok.  
4, Verona, British str., for Yokohama.  
4, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.  
4, Agamemnon, British str., for London.  
5, Obi, British str., for Karatu.  
5, Hoihow, British str., for Shanghai.  
5, Katsang, British str., for Canton.  
5, Taiwan, British str., for Canton.  
5, Monmouthshire, British str., for Nagasaki.  
5, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.  
5, Cheang Hye Teng, British str., for Amoy.  
5, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.  
5, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.  
6, Frejr, Danish str., for Hoihow.  
6, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.  
6, Machew, British str., for Bangkok.  
6, Peik, Norw. str., for Shanghai.  
6, Taisang, British str., for Canton.  
6, Tulenkun, Amr. sch., for Caroline Island.  
7, Orono, British str., for Saigon.  
7, Gibraltar, British str., for Shanghai.  
7, Continental, Dutch str., for Manila.  
7, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.  
7, Siam, British str., for Swatow.  
7, Turbo, British str., for Singapore.  
7, Georgietta, Amr. bark, for Mantung.  
8, Hangchow, British str., for Canton.  
8, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.  
8, Soochow, British str., for Canton.  
8, Mercury, British cruiser, for a cruise.  
8, Mathilde, German str., for Touron.  
8, M. Jebson, German str., for Honcohe Bay.  
8, Angerton, British str., for Singapore.  
8, Assam, British str., for Yokohama.  
8, Beatrice, British str., for Saigon.  
8, Lifoo, German str., for Canton.  
8, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.  
8, Nanyang, German str., for Canton.  
8, Shantung, British str., for Shanghai.  
8, Te Li, German str., for Shanghai.

## AMOY.

### December—

### ARRIVALS.

25, Haitan, British str., from Hongkong.  
25, Sishan, British str., from Swatow.  
25, Kwongmo, British str., from Tamsui.  
26, Namoa, British str., from Foochow.  
27, Thales, British str., from Hongkong.  
27, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.  
27, Shengyi, German str., from Kelung.



29, Formosa, British str., from Hongkong.  
30, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.  
30, Orient, German bark, from Chefoo.  
31, Haitan, British str., from Foochow.  
31, Rio, German str., from Hongkong.  
31, Angerton, British str., from Shanghai.

## January—

1, Hailong, British str., from Hongkong.  
1, Kwongmo, British str., from Hongkong.  
1, Tungehow, British str., from Shanghai.  
1, Elizabeth, German bark, from Kelung.  
2, Continental, Dutch str., from Manila.  
2, Smith, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
2, Orates, British str., from Hongkong.

## December—

25, Cheng Wan, Chinese g.-bt., for Foochow.  
26, Tungehow, British str., for Shanghai.  
26, Haitan, British str., for Foochow.  
26, Li Yu, German str., for Shanghai.  
26, Namoa, British str., for Swatow.  
26, Sishan, British str., for Swatow.  
26, Kwongmo, British str., for Hongkong.  
27, Hailong, British str., for Hongkong.  
27, Thales, British str., for Taiwanfoo.  
27, Cheung Hock Kian, British str., for Straits.  
27, Shengyi, German str., for Shanghai.  
30, Formosa, British str., for Tamsui.  
31, Thales, British str., for Hongkong.

## January—

1, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.  
1, A. J. Fuller, Amr. ship, for Foochow.  
2, Hailong, British str., for Tamsui.  
2, Orates, British str., for Shanghai.

## SHANGHAI.

## December—

23, Hainan, German str., from Siberia.  
23, Hanchow, British str., from Hongkong.  
23, Fooksang, British str., from Hongkong.  
23, Taku, British str., from Hongkong.  
23, M. Baquehem, Aust. str., from Trieste.  
23, Redpole, British g.-bt., from Kintang.  
23, Albert, Norw. str., from Kelung.  
23, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., from Moji.  
24, Clara, German str., from Moji.  
24, Kiel, German str., from Moji.  
24, Wuchang, British str., from Swatow.  
24, Kungyi, German str., from Chefoo.  
24, Glenartney, British str., from K'notsu.  
24, Agamemnon, British str., from Japan.  
24, Kweilin, British str., from Swatow.  
24, Bullmouth, British str., from Batoum.  
24, Fidelio, German str., from Japan.  
25, Paoting, British str., from Hongkong.  
25, El Dorado, British str., from Hongkong.  
25, Canton, British str., from Hongkong.  
25, Nanchang, British str., from Hongkong.  
25, Talamon, British str., from Liverpool.  
25, Chusan, German str., from Hongkong.  
25, Angerton, British str., from Hio-go.  
26, Alice Mary, British bark, from Nagasaki.  
26, Cosmopolit, German str., from Kobe.  
26, Feilung, British str., from Swatow.  
26, Fushun, German str., from Hongkong.  
27, Smith, Amr. str., from Tamsui.  
27, Nanyang, German str., from Hongkong.  
27, Gera, German str., from Bremen.  
28, Independent, German str., from Nagasaki.  
28, Aeolus, British cruiser, from Kintang.  
29, Emp. of Japan, British str., from H'kong.  
29, Tungehow, British str., from Amoy.  
29, Liya, German str., from Amoy.  
29, Brunhilde, German str., from Moji.  
29, Chungking, British str., from Swatow.  
30, Lifoo, German str., from Hongkong.  
30, Loksang, British str., from Swatow.  
30, Wenchow, British str., from Swatow.  
30, Pechili, British str., from Foochow.  
30, Bjerg, Nor. str., from Moji.  
30, Loyall, British str., from Kutchinotzu.  
31, Emp. of China, British str., from Vancouver.  
31, Lishun, German str., from Chefoo.  
31, Clara, German str., from Nagasaki.  
31, Progress, Norw. str., from Nagasaki.  
31, Natal, French str., from Hongkong, &c.  
31, Smit, Dutch str., from Nagasaki.

## January—

1, Shengyi, German str., from Amoy.  
1, Wosang, British str., from Taiwanfoo.  
1, Lyceum, German str., from Hongkong.  
1, Airlie, British str., from Hongkong.  
1, Pronto, German str., from Moji.  
1, Annie Muir, British bark, from Hakodate.  
2, Kaifong, British str., from Swatow.  
2, Cathay, British str., from Japan.  
2, Store Nordiske, Dan. str., from a cruise.  
2, Concord, Amr. str., from Chinkiang.  
3, Fuhyi, German str., from Foochow.

3, Kungping, British str., from Canton.  
3, Forfait, French cruiser, from Nagasaki.  
3, Duguay Trouin, French cr., from Nagasaki.  
3, Taksang, British str., from Hongkong.

## December— DEPARTURES.

23, Cathay, British str., for Japan.  
23, Newchwang, British str., for Chinkiang.  
23, Lydgate, British 4-m. bark, for Vancouver.  
23, Chungking, British str., for Swatow.  
23, Progress, German str., for Nagasaki.  
23, Lishun, German str., for Chefoo.  
23, Kwanglee, British str., for Hongkong.  
23, Apenrade, German str., for Kelung.  
23, Keemun, British str., for Japan.  
24, Loyal, Dutch str., for Kutchinotzu.  
24, Kutsang, British str., for Chinkiang.  
25, Wuchang, British str., for Chinkiang.  
25, Fooksang, British str., for Swatow.  
25, Fuhyi, German str., for Foochow.  
25, Hanchow, British str., for Hongkong.  
25, Clara, German str., for Nagasaki.  
25, Wycliffe, British str., for Hongkong.  
25, Kweilin, British str., for Chinkiang.  
26, Nanchang, British str., for Chinkiang.  
27, El Dorado, British str., for Chinkiang.  
27, Canton, British str., for Swatow.  
27, M. Baquehem, Austrian str., for Trieste.  
27, Liting, German str., for Amoy.  
27, Paoting, British str., for Hongkong.  
28, Fushun, British str., for Hongkong.  
28, Kungyi, German str., for Foochow.  
28, Chusan, German str., for Kobe.  
28, Berlin, British ship, for New York.  
28, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., for Moji.  
28, Feilung, British str., for Chefoo.  
29, Peninsular, British str., for Hongkong.  
29, Emp. of Japan, British str., for Vancouver.  
29, Angerton, British str., for New York.  
29, Nanyang, German str., for Hongkong.  
29, Formosa, British str., for Kobe.  
29, Fidelio, German str., for Hongkong.  
29, Kiel, German str., for Kobe.  
29, Romney, British str., for Moji.  
29, Store Nordiske, Danish str., for a cruise.  
29, Glenartney, British str., for London.  
30, Talamon, British str., for Japan.  
30, Tungehow, British str., for Amoy.  
30, Hainan, German str., for Kobe.  
30, Cosmopolit, German str., for Japan.  
31, Agamemnon, British str., for London.  
31, Smith, Chinese str., for Amoy.  
31, Emp. of China, British str., for Hongkong.  
31, Glenahiel, British str., for Kobe.  
31, Wenchow, British str., for Chinkiang.  
31, Pechili, British str., for Chinkiang.

## January—

1, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.  
1, Chintung, British str., for Hongkong.  
1, Chungking, British str., for Chefoo.  
1, Taku, British str., for Foochow.  
1, Natal, French str., for Japan.  
1, Bjerg, Norw. str., for Moji.  
2, Brunhilde, German str., for Chinkiang.  
2, Loyall, Dutch str., for Kutchinotzu.  
3, Clara, German str., for Moji.  
3, Shengyi, German str., for Chinkiang.  
3, Wosang, British str., for Chinkiang.  
3, Kaifong, British str., for Chinkiang.  
3, Loksang, British str., for Chefoo.  
4, Gera, German str., for Bremen.  
4, Pochi, British str., for Wenchow.  
4, Progress, Norw. str., for Nagasaki.  
4, Lyceum, German str., for Hongkong.  
4, Smit, Dutch str., for Kobe.  
4, Lifoo, German str., for Hongkong.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Thales*, str., from Taiwanfoo.—Miss E. R. Carling and Mr. Chee Siong.  
Per *Oceanic*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Mrs. Glover, Mrs. E. O. Tuttle, and 371 Chinese.  
Per *Lightning*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. A. Apcar, and Mrs. and Miss Lye Kum.  
Per *Sutlej*, str., for Hongkong from Bombay.—Mr. E. Capadia. From London.—Capt. Shrubrick and T. Hall, Misses Pattan and M. Park, Surgeons T. May, and P. Lord, Gunner J. Bull, Engrs. Morecom and Mapey, Comdrs. C. Lang and P. Tunnard, Messrs. Williamson and Seechi, and Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe. From Colombo.—Mr. W. Matthews. From Singapore.—H.E. Phya Suriach Mantri, Messrs. H. Warrington Smythe, Luang Katch, and Muto. From London for Manila.—Mr. R. Brough. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Dodds, child and go-

verness. Messrs. A. S. Harper, and Vosberg. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, and Hon. C. Brown. For Kobe from London.—Master J. C. Albell. For Shanghai.—Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Woodman, Misses Cormack, and Dobson, Messrs. Midwood and J. Faust.

Per *Arroyo*, str., from Singapore.—Mr. Wilson. Per *Monmouthshire*, str., from London, &c., for Hongkong.—Mrs. Sackse and child, Mr. Martley. For Japan.—Mrs. Salabelle, Mrs. Mason and child, Miss Blakeway.

Per *Empress of China*, str., from Vancouver, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. May, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Procter, Miss L. S. Procter, Messrs. W. Procter and R. Procter, Mr. and Mrs. Alma, Capt. Murray, Dr. L. M. Taylor, Messrs. W. Von Uffel, W. B. Jones, L. Holden, Parsons, W. G. Petters, C. Petters, C. B. Unzieker, L. I. Bennett and W. Pierce.

Per *Haitan*, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Millard and 4 children, Miss Lee, Mrs. Ecken, Messrs. Plummer and Cattaneo, and 150 Chinese.

Per *Memnon*, str., from Sandakan.—Messrs. Korceki, Wilson and Goldsmith.

Per *Formosa*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Captain Lyons, and 54 Chinese.

Per *Kriemhild*, str., from Hyogo.—Messrs. Gertz and Ganzlofer.

Per *Gera*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Mrs. Fawkes, Mrs. N. A. Siebs, and Mrs. Peterson, Messrs. H. Feldmann, H. Lindgreen, R. A. Cureem, Col. Hicks, Lieut. Schmidt von Schwind, and Dr. Metzre.

Per *Lyceum*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Brown.

Per *Angerton*, str., from Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Miss and Master Powell.

Per *Salazie*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Mrs. E. Beeber, Mrs. Maida, Mr. and Mrs. Rice and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Oliveira and infant, Miss Wynters, Messrs. Wood, Lang, and Leang Chook Po. From Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Danenberg, Mrs. and Miss Toeg and infant, Messrs. Canley, Moses, Bender and Zimmermann. From Kobe.—Sister Marie Gerasine. From Nagasaki.—Mr. Thusing. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Mr. Brylinski. From Yokohama.—Mr. Landry. From Kobe for Singapore.—Messrs. Nishio, Hakamura, Orner, and Miss Orner. From Yokohama for Port Said.—Mr. Bouvard. From Shanghai for Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and infant, H.E. Anan (Ambassador), Messrs. Delays and Rigaud. From Nagasaki.—Capt. Bogdanoff. From Yokohama.—M. Chardon.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Sutlej*, str., for Shanghai from London.—Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Woodman, Miss Cormack, Miss Dobson, Messrs. Midwood and J. Faust. From Hongkong.—Surgeon P. May.

Per *Peninsular*, str., from Hongkong for Penang.—Mr. Lew He Choo. For Bombay.—Messrs. Jamsedjee Maneckjee, Tantra and Dargaria. For Brindisi.—Messrs. Vermilye and S. W. Perkins. For London.—Sir Charles Fremantle, Lady and Miss Fremantle, Mr. James Riley, R.N., Com. Scott Rogers, R.N., Messrs. J. W. Park, C. Dobbing and A. Fenwick. From Shanghai for Bombay.—Mr. R. S. Raphael. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Turley. For London.—Lieut. W. Richardson, R.N., Mr. A. O. Harris, Miss S. S. Harris, Mr. Jas. MacGowan, and Mrs. A. Knott. From Kobe for Singapore.—Messrs. W. Campbell, J. Miller, F. Thornton, J. Drysdale and C. Y. Waller. For London.—Miss Skinner.

Per *Verona*, str., for Kobe from Hongkong.—Mr. A. Apcar. From London.—Master J. C. Atell. For Yokohama from Hongkong.—Surgeon Capt. J. W. Wolfe, Messrs. Filippo Camperis and E. Jerome Dyer. From London.—Mrs. Dodds and child, Messrs. A. S. Harper and Vosberg. From Singapore.—Hon. W. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper.

Per *Hanoi*, str., for Hoihow.—Mr. Juddell, Miss Aitchinson. For Haiphong.—Mrs. B. Jacobson, Mrs. Barsky, Messrs. Raybaud, P. Vincent and Pelletier.

Per *Fooksang*, str., for Shanghai.—Miss Grey La Mar.

Per *Agamemnon*, str., for London.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nicholls and family.

Per *Chelydra*, str., for Singapore.—Mr. Spencer Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and child. For Calcutta.—Mr. R. Lyall.

Per *Canton*, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Grant, and Master Sydney Brinkworth.